Comeback Commission: Should the Annual Assay Be Revived?



COINage

A Magazine for Coin Collectors | MAY 2015



The Million-Dollar Cent

CIVIL WAR COINAGE





www.coinagemag.com
Vol 51 No. 05 Issue code: 2015-05
May 2015 • Display until 05/19/15 • U.S. $4.99
0 71658 02039 9 05
PRINTED IN USA

SPECIAL OFFER ★ LIMITED INVENTORY

BEST OF THE BEST!

The two HIGHEST GRADES can now be yours!



Coin images are not to scale

"Collectible coins are graded on a universal 70-point scale. Every Mint State 70 (MS70) Silver Eagle is considered perfect by experts, and each Superb MS69 is only one point from perfect!" - Mike Fuljenz, President Universal Coin & Bullion



American Eagle Silver dollars are among the most popular coins in the world - but many investors and collectors may miss ever owning any of this caliber:

★ **Special Limited Offer** By special arrangement, Universal Coin & Bullion® has received a limited allotment of NGC (Numismatic Guaranty Corporation) certified 2015 Silver American Eagles in "perfect" MS70 and "near perfect" MS69 condition.

★ **U.S. Government Guarantee** The United States Government guarantees the weight and 99.9% pure fine silver content of each American Silver Eagle.

★ **Expert Graded** Collectible coins are graded on a universal 70-point scale, with Mint State 70 (MS70) considered perfect by Experts. Each of these 2015 American Silver Eagles has been certified and graded MS70 or MS69 by NGC, and selected for this special limited offer by rare coin expert & Universal Coin & Bullion® President, Mike Fuljenz.

★ **NGC Certified** The Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC) is a leading grading and authentication service. The label design may vary.

★★ 2015 $1 Silver American Eagles ★★

MS69 NGC Certified in "Near Perfect" Uncirculated Condition

$28.50 ea.

MS70 NGC Certified in "Perfect" Uncirculated Condition

$63.00 ea.

Popular MS70 and MS69 Grades assure long-term desirability by collectors and investors.

Great Quantity Pricing Call today for great quantity pricing, availability and payment terms on popular investment-grade gold and silver bullion coins.



Plus Priority Shipping & Insurance • Prices subject to change • Availability not guaranteed • Limit 3 of each grade per household • No dealers please

Universal Coin.com® Est. 1994
Beaumont, TX

Call Toll Free To Order • 1.800.822.4653

1.800.UCB.GOLD

Check or Money Order

Vault Verification: **UCOAGCS0515** • *Offer Expires:* **05/21/15**

Shop online: **universalcoin.com** ✓ Award-Winning Videos & Resources ✓ Shopping & Special Offers ✓ Buying, Selling & Security tips & more

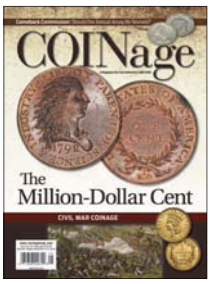
Please read important customer disclosures on our website or that accompany products purchased, including arbitration agreement.

A+ Rating · BBB ACCREDITED BUSINESS Since 1995 · WE SUPPORT ICTA YOUR INDUSTRY WATCHDOG · PCGS Authorized Dealer · NGC Numismatic Guaranty Corporation AUTHORIZED DEALER · 2015 OFFICIAL RED BOOK CONTRIBUTOR · FIVE STAR SERVICE GUARANTEE

COINage

May 2015 I Volume 51 I Number 5

On the Cover: A 1792 Birch cent is auctioned for millions (p. 18). Public participation benefits the Assay Commission (p. 8). Civil War coins reflect the country's turmoil (p. 54). (Photos courtesy Stack's Bowers, Heritage Auctions, and the Library of Congress.)



Time for an Assay Commission Comeback? 8
Restoring a tradition of public participation

by Tom DeLorey

Birch on the Block 18
A 1792 pattern cent brings a pretty penny at auction

by Joshua McMorrow-Hernandez

The Birch Cent of 1792 26
Its creation required an act of Congress

by R. W. Julian

NUMISMATIC NOSTALGIA:
The Nifty Fifties 30
When small coins had real value

by Ray Levato

Coin Capsule: 1792 42
A young nation establishes its monetary system

by Joshua McMorrow-Hernandez

Value in Modern Proof Varieties 48
Hard-to-find varieties hide in plain sight

by David Schwager

Coinage of the Civil War 54
Precious metal hoarding called for creative solutions

by R. W. Julian

PROFILES IN COINAGE:
The Morgan Dollar 58
This silver coin has its roots in the Gold Rush

by Ed Reiter







REGULAR FEATURES

My Two Cents' Worth..... 6
Price Guide 32
COINage Price Averages..... 40
COINage Kids..... 62
Show Dates..... 63
News & Notes..... 64
Index to Advertisers 66
Notice to Coin Buyers 66

SUBSCRIPTION QUESTIONS?
CALL (866) 287-9383

COINage (ISSN 0010-0455) is published monthly by Beckett Media LLC, 4635 McEwen Rd, Dallas, TX 75244. Periodicals postage paid at Dallas TX 75260 and at other mailing offices. Printed in U.S.A. Copyright 2015 by Beckett Media, LLC. **POSTMASTER**: send address changes to COINage c/o Beckett Media, 4635 McEwen Rd, Dallas, TX 75244.

© 2015 by Beckett Media, LLC. or subscriptions@beckett.com.
All rights reserved. Reproduction of any material from this issue in whole or in part is strictly prohibited.

Advertising Director Bill Dumas
Beckett Media LLC, 4635 McEwen Rd,
Dallas, TX 75244
Ph. (972) 448-9147 Fx. (972) 991-8930

Customer Service
customerservice@beckett.com
(866) 287-9383

Beckett MEDIA

On rare occasions, inadvertent typographic errors occur in coin prices listed in advertisements. For that reason, advertisements appearing in COINage should be considered as requests to inquire rather than as unconditional offers of sale. All prices are subjectto change without notice.

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

COINAGE EDITORIAL:
5235 Mission Oaks Blvd. #201,
Camarillo, CA 93012
(972) 448-4626
editor@coinagemag.com

EDITORIAL
ED REITER — Senior Editor
LYNN VARON — Managing Editor

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS
DAVID T. ALEXANDER, TOM DELOREY, JOHN IDDINGS, R.W. JULIAN, RON MEYER, SCOTT A. TRAVERS

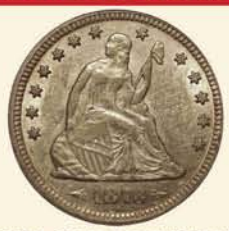
ADVERTISING
BILL DUMAS — Advertising Director
TOM CARROLL — Ad Traffic Coordinator
DAN HITT — Price Analyst
SANDEEP DUA — President
JAMES L. MILLER — Founder

SAVE UP TO 50% ... JOIN G&F GALLERIES
MONTHLY ACQUISITION PROGRAM

QUALITY WHOLESALE LOTS - SEVEN CATEGORIES TO CHOOSE
$99 - $10,000 GETS YOU STARTED
HEADQUARTERS FOR ALL YOUR NUMISMATIC NEEDS

NEW DELUXE PROGRAMS







PLEASE READ THIS SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM OUR PRESIDENT:

To our valued Clientele:

We are offering a large selection of quality coins in carefully assembled lots, at far less than you might expect to pay if acquired individually from our higher priced retail competitors. Unlike similar offerings, you may select the exact category and price to fit your individual needs. All lots may be ordered on a one time or monthly basis.

When you join the monthly program, you can increase, decrease, change, or cancel at any time. After your first purchase, we bill you in advance, or better yet, use your Mastercard/Visa to avoid billing delays. Receive a free B.U. Peace Dollar when you join and a free month of your valuable coins after every 10 months of paid membership. (Yes, we keep records to avoid duplication) Postage, handling, B.U. Peace Dollar, record keeping are all included in the special price you pay.

Our special prices are designed to deliver fair value. In my experience, you might pay roughly double from some retailers; but retail prices can vary considerably in catalogs, ads, price guides, etc. Opinions as to grade, retail, wholesale, fair value, etc., ultimately are just that, opinions.

I, myself, have been an avid collector for over 50 years and a dealer for over 30 years. Like you, I understand the importance of receiving fair value for money spent. As a dealer offering a no-obligation monthly program (cancel at any time), it's essential to keep you satisfied each and every month. Our firm has prospered thanks to our many loyal customers.

MANY NEW IMPROVED DELUXE PROGRAMS OFFERED BELOW!

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES IN BUYING

OUR QUALITY DISCOUNT LOTS

Advertising these coins individually would require over 30 pages of expensive ad costs. By condensing to two pages, we can sell the same material and pass the savings to you.

MONTHLY ACQUISITION PROGRAM

We will send monthly discount lots of all different coins in the amount and categories of your choice. You will be billed in advance each month or use your credit card to avoid billing delays. As always, the return privilege is yours as is the option to increase, decrease, change or cancel at any time. Act now to ensure future financial rewards!

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER

Receive a FREE BU Peace Dollar when you join the monthly program. After every ten months of membership, we'll send your coins in the eleventh month absolutely free.

ACT NOW! YOUR 100% SATISFACTION IS GUARANTEED AND BACKED BY A FULL 2 WEEK RETURN PRIVILEGE!!!



PLAN D-1: CHOICE/GEM B.U. MS-64+/65
SCARCE MORGAN &/OR PEACE DOLLARS

Here's a great way for you to build a very high-quality collection of all-different Morgan &/or Peace dollars & save a bundle! Receive a wide range of dates & P, D, S, O, CC mintmarks, including many scarce dates, all selected for sharp strike, blazing luster, clean surfaces, overall eye appeal. Includes many scarcer dates priced in the $50 to $100 range, which will fit perfectly into Gem B.U. MS-65 sets at a small fraction of the price.

Retail (Estimated)	Special
$200.00	$99.50
400.00	199.00
600.00	298.00
1,000.00	497.00
2,000.00	950.00
5,000.00	2,250.00



PLAN D-2: PCGS/NGC CERTIFIED GEM BU MS65-66
MORGAN DOLLARS and/or WALKING HALVES

Now you can build a great collection of all different, premium quality, NGC/PCGS Certified Mint State 65-66 MORGAN DOLLARS and WALKING HALVES - and save 75% off market peak prices! These popular and beautiful silver coins are an incredible value today! Each month we'll cherry pick the finest examples for the certified grade from a wide variety of dates/ mintmarks.

Retail (Estimated)	Special
$300.00	$199.00
500.00	298.00
650.00	395.00
800.00	495.00
1,000.00	595.00
2,000.00	1,150.00
3,000.00	1,695.00
5,000.00	2,795.00



PLAN D-3: EXOTIC EARLY U.S. TYPE COINS
1793-1899 XF TO CHOICE B.U.

These lots emphasize high-grade U.S. coins from the early 1800s in XF and better condition. True collector coins! You will receive coins like XF-Unc, Early Bust dimes, quarters, halves, and even dollars in the larger lots. Obsolete 2¢, 3¢, half-dimes, and 20¢ pieces are also included, as well as better Seated and Barber coins in all denominations. Here is the perfect way for you to build a valuable collection/portfolio of the really early classic American Type coins in top condition. (Let us know if you have preferences such as Early Coppers, Bust Series, Seated Series, Barber Series, etc.)

Retail (Estimated)	Special
$200.00	$100.00
400.00	200.00
600.00	300.00
1,000.00	475.00
2,000.00	925.00
5,000.00	2,250.00



PLAN D-4: DELUXE EARLY U.S. TYPE COINS
NGC/PCGS MS/PROOF 63-66 1800-1929

Now you can build a great collection of all different, premium quality NGC/PCGS certified mint state/proof 63-66 Early U.S. type coins - and save up to 75% off market peak prices! A comprehensive selection of Bust, Seated, Barber, Obsolete types, etc., are represented in a wide range of dates and denominations. Your special preferences will be considered subject to availability and price category that you select. TREAT YOURSELF TO THE BEST! ACT NOW!

Retail (Estimated)	Special
$300.00	$199.00
500.00	298.00
650.00	390.00
800.00	495.00
1,000.00	595.00
2,000.00	1,150.00
5,000.00	2,795.00
10,000.00	5,450.00



PLAN D-5: U.S. GOLD COINS
1800-1932 CHOICE BU

These lots include most major gold types from the Liberty and Indian designs, including the $1, $2.50, $3, $5, $10 and $20 denominations. All coins have been selected for sharp strike, blazing original luster, and absence of surface abrasions or other defects. Receive all different dates, denominations, and types each month, selected with meticulous care for you by our President. Quality U.S. gold coins appear to be a great bargain today! Stash some away before the market rises! (The $495 program and higher are recommended for the best possible variety and quality.)

Retail (Estimated)	Special
$680.00	$395.00
875.00	495.00
1,250.00	695.00
1,825.00	1,000.00
3,750.00	2,000.00
10,000.00	5,000.00
22,000.00	10,000.00



PLAN D-6: DELUXE EARLY U.S. GOLD COINS
NGC/PCGS MS 63-66 (1850-1932)

Time to load the wagon with PCGS/NGC MS63-65 1850-1932 Certified U.S. Gold Coins! Insanely underpriced today and now selling for less than when gold bullion was actually half the price!! Take advantage of this historical opportunity to acquire $1 thru $20 denominations including Liberty and/or Indian designs. All expertly cherry picked to represent extraordinary eye appeal for the certified grade. Work directly with our President who will personally select the coins for you and customize to meet your needs. Act now!

Retail (Estimated)	Special
$1,250.00	$750.00
1,650.00	995.00
2,100.00	1,250.00
3,000.00	1,775.00
3,750.00	2,250.00
5,000.00	2,950.00
10,000.00	5,750.00
20,000.00	10,950.00



PLAN D-7: NGC/PCGS MS/PROOF 65-70
"DELUXE" POPULAR 20TH CENTURY SERIES

Receive Ultra-Grade Registry Set Quality PCGS/NGC Certified Popular 20th Century Series in this "Exclusive" new offering. Walking Liberty Halves MS 65-67 & Proof 65-67; Franklin Halves MS 65-67 & Cameo Proof 66-68; better Washington Quarters MS 66-68; Standing Liberty Quarters MS 65-67, and MS 65-68 early Lincolns, Buffalos, Mercuries, etc. are all represented, or let us know your favorite series. ACT NOW! MEMBERSHIP LIMITED.

Retail (Estimated)	Special
$200.00	$100.00
400.00	200.00
600.00	300.00
1,000.00	500.00
2,200.00	1,000.00
3,500.00	1,495.00
5,000.00	2,095.00

CHARGE IT FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY AND TO AVOID MONTHLY BILLING DELAYS!

Card # _____ Exp_____

Signature _____

CATEGORY	AMOUNT	MONTHLY YES	MONTHLY NO	MONTHLY AMOUNT
_____	$ _____	❑	❑	$_____
_____	$ _____	❑	❑	$_____
_____	$ _____	❑	❑	$_____
	TOTAL $ _____		TOTAL	$_____

DISCOUNT ORDER FORM • TO ORDER, FILL IN CATEGORY(S) AND AMOUNT

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

TERMS OF SALE
1. Shipping and handling included in price.
2. Lifetime guarantee of authenticity.
3. Grading & retail estimates are the opinion of G&F Galleries: All returns will be within 15 days of receipt of merchandise in original sealed holders.
4. Payment or charge info must accompany initial order.

G&F GALLERIES
P.O. Box 12501-AC5
Philadelphia, PA 19151
(215) 482-2007

LINCOLN CENTS

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

CIRCLE DATES WANTED.

SEND STAMP & ADDRESS FOR INDIVIDUAL/ COMPLETE PRICE LIST.

AVERAGE CIRCULATED, US CENTS BU FROM 59

50 CENTS EACH OR 8 DIFFERENT FOR $2.00

17P 18P 19P 20P 24P 25P 26P 27P 28P
29P 30P 30D 34P 34D 35P 35D 35S 36P
36D 36S 37P 37D 37S 38P 38D 39P 39S
40P 40D 40S 41P 41D 41S 42P 42D 42S
43P 43D 44P 44D 44S 45P 45D 45S 46P
46D 46S 47P 47D 47S 48P 48D 48S 49P
49D 49S 50P 50D 50S 51P 51D 51S 52P
52D 52S 53P 53D 53S 54P 54D 54S 55P
55D 55S 56P 56D 57P 57D 58P 58D 59P
59D 60P 60D 61P 61D 62P 62D 63P 63D
64P 64D 65 66 67 68P 68D 68S 69D
69S 70P 70D 70S 71D 72P 72D 73P 73D
73S 74P 74D 74S 75P 75D 76P 76D 77P
77D 78P 78D 79P 79D 80P 80D 81P 81D
82P 82D 85P 85D 87P 87D 88P 88D 89P
89D 90P 90D 91P 91D 92P 92D 93P 93D
94P 94D 95P 95D 96P 96D 97P 97D 98P
98D 99P 99D 00P 00D 01P 01D 02P 02D
03P 03D 04P 04D 05P 05D 06P 06D 07P
07D 08P 08D BIRTHPLACE> 09P 09D
FORMATIVE> 09P 09D PROFESSIONAL> 09P
09D PRESIDENTIAL(AFTER 11/1/09) 09P 09D

50 CENTS EA: 10P 11P 16P 19S 23P 30S 38S
39D 43S 60DSM 69P 71P 71S 72S 83P 84P

75 CENTS EACH 17S 20S 31P 83D 84D

$1. EACH: 13P 14P 21P 29D 29S 86P 86D

$1.50 EACH 18D 18S 19D 25S 28D

$2. EACH: 12P 16D 17D 20D 21S 24S
25D 26D 27D 27S 28S 32D

$4.00 EACH 15P 15D 32P 33P | ***$5 EACH***

$6.00 EACH: 23S 31D 60 SM DATE | 09P 13D

1982 7 COIN VARIETY SET | 16S 33D

INDIVIDUALLY PRICED 09VDB- $14. 09S-$145. 10S-$22. 11D-$8. 11S-$54. 12D-$11. 12S-$29. 13S-$19. 14D-$325. 14S-$32. 15S-$27. 22D-$22. 24D-$49. 26S-$14. 31S-$145. 70S SMDATE- $69.

1959 - 2008 BU SET IN TUBES NO VARIETIES $21.

1941-1958 CIRC SET NO VARIEITES $8. OR 6/$45.

CANADA CENT 25c EACH: 04 05 06 07 08 09

BUFFALO & JEFFERSON NICKELS

50 CENTS EACH OR 8 DIFFERENT FOR $2.00

39P 40P 40D 41P 46P 47P 47S 48D 49P 49S
51D 52P 52D 52S 53D 53S 54P 54D 55D
56P 56D 57P 57D 58P 58D 59P 59D 60P
60D 61P 61D 62P 62D 63P 63D 64P 64D 65
70S 81P 99P 00P 03P 03D 04T2D 05T1D
05T2P 05T2D 06P 06D 07P 07D 08P 08D

50 CENTS EACH

40S 41S 42D 46D 49D 50P 53P 54S 66
67 71D 72D 73D 74P 74D 76D 77P 77D
79P 79D 80D 87D 89D 90P 90D 91P
04T1D 04T2P 05T1P

75 CENTS EACH 35P 36P 37P 38P 69S 70D
75D 78D 80P 81D 88P 88D 89P 94P 94D
96P 00D 01D 02D

$1. EACH: 30P 36D 36S 37D 41D
42NICKEL 46S 48S 51S 68S 73P 76P 78P
85P 85D 93D 95P O4T1P

$1.50 EACH: 27P 29P 29S 30S 38D-JEFF 39S
43P 43S 44P 45D 48P 68D 69D 72P 75P
76P 84P 91D 92D 97P 98D

1938-1961 CIRC JEFFERSON NICKEL SET $49.00

VARIETIES NOT INCLUDED UNLESS STATED. 15 DAY RETURN PRIVILEGE.;CHECKS, MONEY ORDERS; VISA, MC, DISC, AMEX ACCEPTED FOR ORDERS SHIPPED TO BILLING ADDRESS, INCLUDE ACCOUNT #, EXPIR. DATE, SIGNATURE

830-557-5759 WWW.MCQUEENEYCOINS.COM

TEXAS RESIDENTS ADD 8.25% SALES TAX

ADD $5. SHIPPING CHARGE TO ALL ORDERS

MCQUEENEY COINS

PO BOX 728A MCQUEENEY, TX 78123

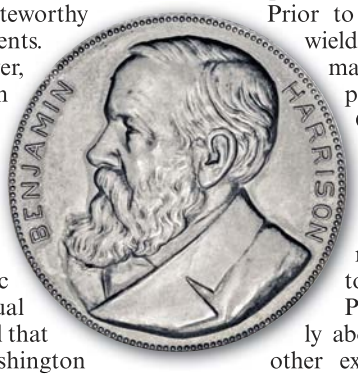
"My Two Cents' Worth"



by Ed Reiter

Tradition, Anyone?

Jimmy Carter has greatly enhanced his legacy since leaving office after a single term as the nation's 39th president. Along with Herbert Hoover, he ranks at or near the top of the list as former chief executives with the most noteworthy post-presidential achievements.



Many hobbyists, however, still feel aggrieved by an action Carter took at the outset of his presidency in January 1977. As part of a crackdown on what he deemed to be government waste, the former Georgia governor halted public appointments to the annual Assay Commission, a panel that had met since George Washington was president to examine random samples of U.S. coinage, check their purity and weight, and determine whether they conformed to legal standards.

The 1977 Assay Commission was scheduled to meet in early February, just days after Carter took office. It met as scheduled, but only with statutory members—those who served because they held designated federal offices. Members of the public were specifically excluded—and prior to that, many of those members had come from the ranks of numismatists.

The Assay Commission continued to meet at the Philadelphia Mint on the second Wednesday of February throughout Carter's presidency, but only with statutory members—and the panel was abolished after its 1980 meeting.

There have been recurrent calls to reinstate the commission and resume the appointment of public members, and those calls make considerable sense now that Uncle Sam is issuing more and more precious-metal coins with high intrinsic value, which makes adherence to strict government standards more essential.

Cutting back on the Assay Commission made a modicum of sense back in 1977, since the U.S. Mint was producing only base-metal coins and short-weight cents, nickels and cupro-nickel coins weren't big concerns. Since then, however, the Mint has produced hundreds of coins containing gold, silver and platinum—and with metal prices now sharply higher, even cents and nickels bear an annual checkup.

Then, too, there's the not insignificant element of tradition. The Assay Commission's roots went back to the nation's infancy—and all that tradition was tossed aside for a measly mess of pottage.

Carter's initial cutback saved money, to be sure—but in keeping with one of his non-political sidelines, it was peanuts. Prior to the new president's ax wielding, the Mint had estimated the cost of public participation in the Assay Commission at $2,500 a year. That represented the cost of a luncheon and dinner for the commissioners, plus a special medal for each member to mark the occasion.

Public members—typically about two dozen—paid all other expenses related to their attendance, like transportation and lodging. To many hobbyists, that was a small price to pay for the privilege of serving on one of the oldest federal bodies, established in 1792, the year Congress authorized the Mint and the U.S. coinage system.

The Assay Commission medal given to each member was another strong inducement to serve. Since so few are made, assay medals have become prized collectibles, and early ones often command substantial premiums.

For nearly half a century after it was established, the commission consisted exclusively of statutory members. Public participation was authorized in 1837—and from then through 1976, distinguished Americans from the private sector served on a regular basis. Prospective public members were nominated by the Mint director and appointed by the president.

Beginning in the 1940s, those members included increasing numbers of prominent hobbyists, and their participation helped strengthen the growing bonds between the Mint and organized numismatics.

Given the Mint's intensive cultivation of coin collectors to buy its vast array of premium products today, it would seem only logical for that agency to endorse the Assay Commission's revival. Receiving the panel's seal of approval also would appear to be an asset for the Mint in its promotion of precious-metal coins, an area where it faces global competition.

Mint officials have shown no inclination to support any such restoration. Perhaps it's time for a hobby organization to take up the cause.

Tradition is a terrible thing to waste.

Why NGC?



GUARANTEE.
NGC guarantees the grade and authenticity of every coin it certifies.

IMPARTIALITY.
NGC graders do not buy or sell coins.

CONSISTENCY.
NGC has more than 30 full time graders, many with decades of experience.

TRUST.
NGC is the official grading service of the ANA and PNG.

VALUE.
NGC-graded coins achieve higher prices realized.

Because we've been the world leader in third-party coin grading since 1987.

Learn more at NGCcoin.com/worldleader

NGC®
Numismatic Guaranty Corporation

Official Grading Service of
American Numismatic Association | P·N·G

NGCcoin.com | 800-NGC-COIN

United States | Switzerland | Germany | Hong Kong | China | South Korea | Singapore | Taiwan





The 1906 medal, with Theodore Roosevelt on the obverse, used a fancy Treasury Seal reverse die created specifically for the Assay Commission.

TIME FOR AN ASSAY COMMISSION COMEBACK?

Restoring a Tradition of Public Participation

by Tom DeLorey

The U.S. Mint strikes a *lot* of precious metal coins these days. In 2014, it sold roughly 45 million pure silver American Eagles in various finishes, and another 1.2 million 22-karat gold American Eagles of various sizes and finishes.

There were about 3.375 million .900-fine silver dimes, quarters and halves sold in proof sets; 486,000 .900-fine commemorative silver dollars; 50,000 .900-fine commemorative $5 gold pieces; 258,000 pure silver five-ounce America the Beautiful quarters; 198,000 24kt gold Buffaloes; 70,000 24kt gold Kennedy halves; 20,500 pure platinum American Eagles; and 14,000 24kt gold First Spouse $10 coins. (NOTE: Not all coins sold in 2014 bore the 2014 date, and some 2014 coins might have been sold in 2015.)

This totaled roughly 50,656,000 precious metal coins, or more than all the gold and silver coins struck at the first U.S. Mint from 1794 through 1827. Because many of them were one-ounce bullion coins, the weight of the 2014 production is easily double that of the earlier period.

Of course, back then the Mint didn't have to deal with three different finenesses of gold coins in eight different weights, or platinum in any form—but it did have to prove every February that it had made all of its precious metal coins correctly, at the Philadelphia meeting of the Annual Assay Commission.

When I began my numismatic career at *Coin World* back in 1973, I had certain hopes and dreams for my future in the hobby. One of my goals was to one day serve on the Assay Commission. I knew that I was too young and inexperienced to be considered at that time, but figured that in 20 or 30 years I might have a chance at getting on it. Our editor, Margo Russell, had served on the commission in 1964.

Then-President Jimmy Carter abolished public participation on the commission in 1977, on the not-unreasonable grounds that the U.S. had ceased striking *any* precious metal coins after the 1976 40-percent-silver Bicentennial coins, and my dreams of one day serving on the commission shattered like a proof set case dropped from the Empire State Building.

HERITAGE AUCTIONS

I did buy one of the 1977 Assay Commission restrike medals, which the Mint put up for public sale after word leaked out that a few original 1977 medals had been struck and distributed, and that was that for my bucket list entry.

However, because of the earlier-mentioned laundry list of precious metal production, perhaps it might be prudent to re-institute the Annual Assay Commission. I confess to being seriously prejudiced in the matter, but it just might be an idea whose time has come again.

***

The Annual Assay Commission itself was established—by the Mint Act of 1792—in order to assure Americans that their precious metal coins were of the proper weight and fineness. It was based on the roughly eight-centuries-old British tradition of the "Trial of the Pyx," whereby every year random samples of all precious metal coins made were put aside in a locked box to be weighed and tested for metal content later in front of witnesses. The practice was sound and helped defend the British pound through good times and bad.

As constituted by Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, the commission included the Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, the Secretary and the Comptroller of the Treasury, the Secretary of State and the Attorney General. The makeup has changed over the years, including for a while the Collector of Customs for the Port of Philadelphia.

By the 1970s, it consisted of the Judge of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Assayer of the Assay Office at New York "and such other persons as the President shall designate." The first "impartial citizens" were added in 1837,to ensure objectivity on the part of the commission.

A good friend of mine—and former colleague when we both worked for the American Numismatic Association—Ken Hallenbeck served on the 1974 Assay Commission as one of these neutral observers. He was kind enough to share his recollections and memorabilia with me.

Active in various Indiana coin clubs in the 1960s, Ken applied for appointment to the commission every year for several years. However, after speaking with a former member who explained how politicized the selections were, he eventually realized that, as a Republican, he had little chance of getting on the commission during the administration of Democrat Lyndon B. Johnson. After Richard Nixon became president in 1969, however, he renewed his efforts.

He became involved in political fundraising for the Allen County Republican Party in Indiana, and every year received a letter of recommendation from a state party official addressed to the Director of the Mint as "Dear Ms. Brooks." Finally, his party work was rewarded with a more emphatic endorsement letter from the state Republican chairman addressed to "Dear Mary," and that year he was on the list of participants presented to President Nixon by the Mint for his approval. The fact that he was also a member of the Board of Governors of the ANA by then probably didn't hurt either.

(Another old friend, longtime ANA convention volunteer Paul Whitnah, served on the 1973 Assay Commission. He told me that he got on because his boss was a personal friend of future President George H.W. Bush, then serving as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and he arranged for a letter of recommendation from Bush.)

***

As was traditional, Hallenbeck traveled to Philadelphia and booked his lodgings at his own expense, the only cost to the Mint being a lunch and a dinner and a few souvenirs that will be discussed later. Spouses had to pay for their own dinners, though the Mint did provide a nice tour of the Mint and the Philadelphia area for them while the commission was meeting.

Ken told me that in his opinion, a reinstituted Assay Commission could be a money-maker for the Mint, as many collectors (such as myself) would no doubt pay a fee of $500 or so for the honor of being on the commission.

The commissioners met at 9 a.m. on Feb. 13, 1974, in the Assay Room at the mother mint, and were called to order by Director Brooks. She turned the chair over to the local judge, who called for nominations for a permanent chairman. Two people were nominated, and noted sculptress Barbara R. Hyde was elected chairman.



HERITAGE AUCTIONS

Benjamin Harrison graced the obverse, and Justice instructing youth the reverse, of the 1892 Assay Commission medal.

BARBER HALF DOLLARS

1892	AG	17.00	1899	G-VG	22.00	1903 S	AG-G	12.00
	AG-G	19.00		VG	25.00		GOOD	20.00
1892 S	AG--	140.00	1899 O	AG	13.00		G-VG	22.00
1893 O	FILL-AG	16.00		AG-G	14.50		VG	25.00
1894	AG+	18.00		G/AG	16.00	1904	AG	12.00
	GOOD	30.00		GOOD	24.00		GOOD	20.00
1894 O	AG	13.50		G-VG	25.00		G-VG	21.00
	FINE	105.00		VF-XF	232.00		VG	22.00
1894 S	AG-G	13.00	1899 S	FILLER	9.50	1904 O	FILLER	9.00
	GOOD--	15.00		AG	11.75		AG	12.00
1895	AG-G	13.00		AG-G	12.75	1904 S	AG-G	22.00
	GOOD	23.00	1900	AG-G	11.50		G/AG	23.50
1895 O	AG	21.00		GOOD	19.00		GOOD-	26.00
	GOOD	44.00		VG	20.00		GOOD	35.00
1895 S	AG-G	17.00		VG+	22.00	1905	AG	12.00
	GOOD	30.00	1900 O	AG	10.50		AG-G	13.50
1896	FILLER	11.00		GOOD	16.00		GOOD	23.00
1896 O	AG-G	24.00		G-VG	17.00	1905 O	AG	14.75
	GOOD--	30.00		VG	25.00		GOOD	26.00
1896 S	AG-G	75.00	1900 S	AG-G	13.00	1905 S	AG	12.00
1897	AG	12.50	1901	AG	11.75		AG-G	13.00
	AG-G	14.50		AG-G	13.75		G/AG	13.50
	GOOD	25.00		GOOD	19.00		GOOD	16.00
	G-VG	27.00		G-VG	20.00		G-VG	17.00
	VF	130.00	VG-F	net GOOD	17.00		VF	150.00
1897 O	AG	80.00	1901 O	GOOD	18.00	1906	FILLER	9.00
	AG-G	84.00	1901 S	FILLER	15.00		AG	10.50
	G/AG	98.00		AG	17.50		G/AG	11.50
1897 S	AG	80.00		AG-G	18.50		G	19.00
	VG net G	140.00		G/AG	22.00		G-VG	20.00
1898	AG	10.50		GOOD-	23.00		VG	22.00
	AG-G	11.50		GOOD	34.00	1906 D	AG	10.50
	G/AG	12.50	1902	FILLER	9.00		AG-G	11.25
	GOOD	19.00		AG	12.00		G/AG	12.00
	G-VG	20.00		GOOD	18.00		GOOD	18.00
	VG	24.00		VG	24.00		VG	25.00
	VF	144.00	VG-F	net GOOD	16.00		VG-F	26.00
	XF	200.00	1902 O	AG	10.50	1906 O	AG	12.00
1898 O	AG	18.00		G/AG	11.50		GOOD	20.00
	AG-G	20.00		GOOD	18.00		G-VG	21.00
	G/AG	21.00		G-VG	20.00		VG	25.00
	GOOD	36.00	1902 S	AG	10.50	1906 S	AG	11.00
1898 S	AG	15.00		G/AG	11.50		G/AG	12.00
	AG-G	17.00	1903	GOOD	18.50		GOOD	18.75
	GOOD	27.00	1903 O	AG	11.00	1907	AG	9.75
1899	FILLER	9.00		G/AG	12.00		GOOD	17.00
	AG	11.00		GOOD	20.00		G-VG	18.00
	G/AG	12.00						
	GOOD--	20.00						

BARBER HALF DOLLARS

1907 D	AG	12.00	1909 S	AG	12.00	1912 S	AG	11.00
	GOOD--	13.00		GOOD	18.00		GOOD	15.00
	GOOD	19.00		G-VG	19.00		G-VG	15.50
	G-VG	20.00		VG	22.00		VG	16.00
	VG	21.00		VG+	23.00		VG-F	30.00
1907 O	AG	9.95	VG-F	net AG-G	13.00		FINE	42.00
	GOOD	19.00		VG-F	21.00	1913	GOOD	80.00
	G-VG	21.00		F net AG	13.00		VG	90.00
	VG	24.00		FINE --	31.00	1913 D	GOOD	22.00
	VG-F	22.00		XF	200.00		G-VG	24.00
1907 S	FILLER	9.00	1910	AG	12.50		VG	34.00
	AG-G	14.00		AG-G	14.00	1913 S	FILLER	10.00
	GOOD	16.00		GOOD	20.00		AG-G	15.00
1908	GOOD	19.00		GOOD +	20.50		GOOD--	16.00
	G-VG	20.00		G-VG	21.00		G-VG	24.00
1908 D	AG	9.75		VG	29.00		VG	33.50
	AG-G	10.75	VG-F net	GOOD	20.00	1914	GOOD--	113.00
	GOOD	17.50	1910 S	AG	11.00		GOOD	160.00
	G-VG	18.25		G/AG	14.00		G-VG	169.00
	VG	19.00		GOOD	18.00		VG	180.00
	FINE	55.00		VG	24.00	1914 S	FILLER	8.50
	VF	135.00		VG+	26.00		AG-G	13.00
1908 O	AG	12.00		VG-F	22.00		GOOD	17.00
	AG-G	13.00	FINE	net AG-G	12.00		VG	18.00
	G/AG	14.00		FINE--	25.00	1915	G-VG	135.00
	GOOD	18.00	1911	AG	9.75	PCGS	VG8	145.00
	G-VG	18.50		GOOD	16.00		VG-F	195.00
	VG	19.00		GOOD+	17.50	1915 D	AG-G	12.75
	VG+	22.00		VG	24.00		GOOD	20.00
1908 S	AG	9.75	1911 D	FILLER	8.50		VG	24.00
	GOOD	16.50		GOOD	18.00	1915 S	AG-G	10.50
	G-VG	17.00	1911 S	AG	11.00		G/AG	13.00
	VG	20.00		G/AG	12.00		GOOD	16.00

1) No minimum order. **2)** All coins are graded according to ANA grading standards. **3)** All coins are guaranteed genuine and carry a thirty-day return privilege **4)** Postage and handling are additional. For orders within the continental U.S., please include 7.00. For orders outside the continental U.S., please add ample postage. We will refund any overage. Canadian orders will be accepted only when drawn on U.S. banks. **5)** All prices subject to change due to market fluctuations. **6)** California residents please add 8.75% sales tax. **7)** Personal checks OK, but please allow time to clear. **8)** Discover, Visa & MasterCard accepted. You must have a penciled imprint of your name, numbers & expiration date. **9)** Postal money orders only and charge cards sent ASAP. **10)** Returns must be in original containers.

GLENN'S COIN SHOP
Glenn Malone
9102 "A" Firestone Blvd., Dept. CA-9
Downey, CA 90241
Mail Order Dept. "Ask for Susie"
CALL (562) 869-3706; FAX or CALL (562) 869-2447
E-mail: glennscoinscard@aol.com



Some Assay Commission medals, like the 1974 version, show exquisite original designs.

Mrs. Hyde then called for nominations for a secretary, and one was nominated, seconded and unanimously elected. She then divided the commissioners into three groups to serve as the Committee on Counting, the Committee on Assaying and the Committee on Weighing, with a chairman and a co-chairman named for each.

Though "counting" sounds like a rather mundane task, the job of members serving on that committee was to select at random from large bins various envelopes put aside and sealed from each batch of coins made at each mint, and verify that the contents of those envelopes agreed with original daily records kept of the coins set aside for assay.

More than 11 percent of the roughly 30,000 coins set aside for the Assay Commission were counted and verified in this manner, with no discrepancies, thus confirming that a fair sample had been reserved at the three mints for testing. (Another old friend, Cliff Mishler, served on the 1973 Assay Commission, and his report on the event in *Numismatic News* included a picture of himself dumping one of the envelopes directly into a small, table-top coin counter.)

The Committee on Assaying did not have such a hands-on experience, as fire assays are both highly technical and dangerous and need to be performed by professionals. The members of this panel did get to observe as three 1973-S 40-percent-silver coins (I don't know whether BU or proof) were tested individually, and found to contain 0.3988-fine, 0.3988-fine and 0.4008-fine silver. A mass melting of 40-percent-silver dollars was tested and found to contain 0.3984-fine silver. All finenesses were well within Mint tolerances.

Cupro-nickel-clad coins of various denominations also were assayed, with the mass melting of coins from Philadelphia averaging 8.28-percent nickel and those from Denver 8.24-percent nickel, vs. an expected average of 8.333 percent. As the old saying goes, close enough for government work!

Hallenbeck served on the Committee on Weighing, which was presented with two sets of weights by a representative of the National Bureau of Standards for members' use, plus certificates attesting to the accuracy of said weights. The commissioners took turns opening envelopes of coins, recording on worksheets the month and day of each delivery, the reference number of the delivery and the amount by which any coin in the envelope was "Heavy" or "Light."

The only precious metal coins struck in 1973 were the 40-percent-silver Eisenhower dollars, and out of the 78 pieces reserved for the commission, Ken duly noted that one piece weighed by him was 6.1 grains light, and another was 8.7 grains light. His committee did not weigh all 78 coins, of course, as some had gone to the other two committees.

Hallenbeck remembers that when he weighed the one that was 8.7 grains light and mentioned this to a member of the Mint staff who was present, the staffer was embarrassed at the variance, but it was agreed that the coin was within the 15.2-grain tolerance shown at the bottom of the worksheet in his hand. FWIW, all of the tolerances shown on the worksheet were an even 4 percent of the normal standard weights, except for the 40-percent-silver dollar, which was rounded up to 15.2 grains because of the coin's odd standard weight (379.5 grains).

***

Eventually, all three committees finished their work and the commission reconvened as a whole. Resolutions were unanimously passed confirming the acceptability of the

TOM DELOREY

coins, praising the Director of the Mint and the people in charge of the three minting facilities and thanking the President of the United States for appointing them to the commission. The commission adjourned at 3:50 p.m.

At either the morning or the afternoon session (Ken couldn't remember which), the members got to examine and handle three 1974 aluminum cents. It was explained that some of these had been struck as experimental pieces in 1973, and that the Mint was contemplating a switch to aluminum in 1974.

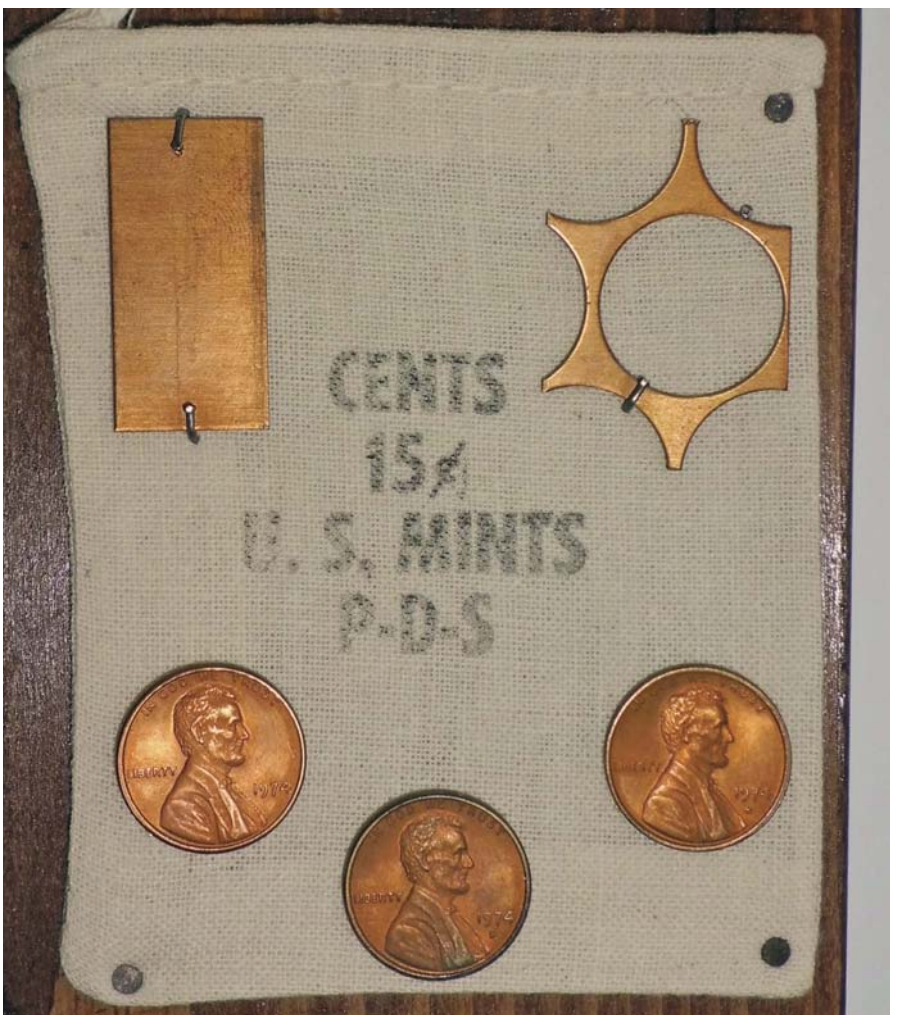
Ken does remember that it was emphatically stressed that *nobody* would leave the room until the three coins were returned to the Mint official in charge of them, and that while they were circulating throughout the room, Commissioner David L. Ganz and two fellow commissioners "flipped" the three aluminum cents in an impromptu game of odd-man-out.

At their lunch break, the commissioners adjourned to the nearby Luigi's Trattoria, where each member received a souvenir Lincoln cent set that consisted of one each of the 1974-PD&S cents, a small rectangle of bronze planchet strip and a piece of bronze webbing cut from a roll of planchet strip from which cent blanks had been punched. The items were mounted on a 3½-by-4½-inch wooden plaque atop one of the small cloth bags that the Mint used to hold samples of the current cent coinage that were sold to collectors.

The traditional banquet was held at the nearby Holiday Inn, where most of the members were staying, and a good time was had by all. Along with a souvenir cent bag signed by Mrs. Brooks, members received their traditional Assay Medal at the banquet. This exclusive souvenir is one of the reasons why collectors are so keen to serve on the commission. The Assay Medal was never offered for sale to the public until the 1977 issue.

The 2¼-inch pewter medal reused the obverse portrait and inscription of the circa-1790 Washington Before Bo-

continued on page 14



TOM DELOREY

The souvenir 1974-PD&S Lincoln cent plaque includes a piece bronze planchet strip and a section of webbing from a strip that had cent blanks punched out of it.

Wholesale
RARE DATE SCARCE DATE **MORGAN DOLLARS**

WHOLESALE

	ChAU	BU
1878-CC	259.	349.
1878-S	45.	65.
1879-CC	995.	1,850.
1880-O	42.	65.
1881cc	379.	595.
1883-S	79.	249.
1884-S	99.	649.
1885-S	89.	259.
1886-S	135.	259.
1886-O	75.	239.
1887-S	69.	119.
1888-S	189.	275.
1889-S	89.	199.
1889-CC	4,195.	5,900.
1890-CC	199.	339.
1891-O	75.	149.
1891-CC	199.	319.
1891-S	42.	59.
1892	89.	159.
1892-S	599.	2,795.
1892-O	85.	199.
1892-CC	595.	975.
1893	359.	479.
1893-O	750.	1295.
1893-CC	1795.	2795.
1894	1595.	2595.
1894-O	149.	295.
1894-S	299.	575.
1895-O	795.	2795.
1896-O	89.	299.
1896-S	399.	950.
1897-O	79.	249.
1898-S	85.	195.
1899	239.	299.
1901	199.	579.
1902	44.	59.
1902-S	219.	395.
1903	52.	75.
1903-S	699.	1996.
1904	52.	75.
1904-S	489.	895.

Liquidation
U.S. GOLD COINS

	Select BU	Premium BU
$ 2 1/2 Liberty	$369	$459
$ 2 1/2 Indian	$319	$399
$ 5 Liberty	$439	$535
$ 5 Indian	$495	$599
$ 10 Liberty	$699	$795
$ 10 Indian	$829	$899

Established 1968
ANTIQUES & COINS
P.O. Box 1226-CA, Palm Harbor, FL 34682
Credit Card Orders Phone Toll Free
1-800-Money-21
FAX: 727-787-6275
Inquiries 727-785-7104
E-mail Orders 24-7
antiquesandcoins@aol.com

There are **now**
3 ways
to keep up with
BREAKING NEWS
in numismatics
between issues
of **COINage**
www.coinagemag.com
(www.facebook.com/pages/COINage-magazine/208751347999?sk=wall)
(twitter.com/#!/coinagemag)

NORWOOD COIN

501 Columbia Turnpike • Rensselaer, NY 12144

FAST DEPENDABLE SERVICE
QUALITY COINS
AT COMPETITIVE PRICES
SEND FOR OUR FREE CATALOGUE

CHOICE PROOF SETS

Government Issue Superior Quality

1950	499.00	1983-S	5.00
1951	519.00	1984-S	5.00
1952	239.00	1985-S	5.00
1953	199.00	1986-S	7.00
1954	109.00	1987-S	5.00
1955 FP	125.00	1988-S	7.00
1956	52.00	1989-S	5.00
1957	30.00	1990-S	7.00
1958	37.00	1991-S	6.00
1959	32.00	1992-S	6.00
1960	29.00	1993-S	6.00
1960 SD	35.00	1994-S	6.00
1961	29.00	1995-S	12.00
1962	29.00	1996-S	8.00
1963	27.00	1997-S	10.00
1964	32.00	1998-S	11.00
1968-S	7.00	1999-S	10.00
1969-S	7.00	2000-S	7.00
1970-S	10.00	2001-S	15.00
1971-S	5.00	2002-S	9.00
1972-S	5.00	2003-S	7.00
1973-S	8.00	2004-S	14.00
1974-S	10.00	2005-S	8.00
1975-S	10.00	2006-S	9.50
1976-S	9.00	2007-S	18.00
1976-S 3pc	25.00	2008-S	39.00
1977-S	8.00	2009-S	29.00
1978-S	8.00	2010-S	45.00
1979-S	9.00	2011-S	39.00
1979-S T2	64.00	2012-S	99.00
1980-S	6.50	2013-S	37.00
1981-S	6.50	2014-s	35.00
1982-S	5.00		

CHOICE MINT SETS

Government Issue

1962	35.00	1989	4.00
1963	35.00	1990	4.50
1964	35.00	1991	5.00
1965 SMS	10.00	1992	5.00
1966 SMS	10.00	1993	6.00
1967 SMS	10.00	1994	5.00
1968	7.00	1995	5.00
1969	7.00	1996	19.00
1970	19.00	1997	5.00
1971	5.00	1998	5.00
1972	4.00	1999	7.00
1973	12.00	2000	8.00
1974	7.00	2001	8.00
1975	8.00	2002	8.00
1976	8.00	2003	9.00
1976 3pc	17.00	2004	9.00
1977	7.00	2005	9.00
1978	8.00	2006	9.00
1979	7.00	2007	19.00
1980	7.00	2008	43.00
1981	11.00	2009	22.00
1984	4.00	2010	24.00
1985	5.00	2011	24.00
1986	8.00	2012	70.00
1987	5.00	2013	32.00
1988	5.00	2014	33.00

SILVER PROOF SETS

1992-S	19.00	2004-S	30.00
1993-S	27.00	2005-S	32.00
1994-S	23.00	2006-S	35.00
1995-S	45.00	2007-S	39.00
1996-S	28.00	2008-S	40.00
1997-S	33.00	2009-S	49.00
1998-S	25.00	2010-S	49.00
1999-S	100.00	2011-S	69.00
2000-S	35.00	2012-S	200.00
2001-S	45.00	2013-s	72.00
2002-S	37.00	2014-s	57.00
2003-S	35.00		

PRESTIGE SETS

1983-S	47.00	1991-S	37.00
1984-S	29.00	1992-S	42.00
1986-S	27.00	1993-S	45.00
1987-S	25.00	1994-S	43.00
1988-S	30.00	1995-S	69.00
1989-S	35.00	1996-S	299.00
1990-S	26.00	1997-S	59.00

Special Prices On 1st Year TYPE COINS AND STARTER SETS

1909 LINC 1¢ CH BU R/B	19.95
1909-VDB LINC 1¢ CH BU R/B	19.95
1883 NC LIBERTY 5¢ CH BU	25.95
1913 T1 BUFFALO 5¢ CH BU	29.00
1913 T2 BUFFALO 5¢ CH BU	35.00
1938 JEFFERSON 5¢ CH BU	12.00
1916 MERCURY 10¢ CH BU FSB	45.00
1917 T1 STAND LIB 25¢ CH BU FH	229.00
1932 WASHINGTON 25¢ CH BU	29.00
1964 KENNEDY 50¢ GEM PROOF	18.00
1971-S TO 1974-S SIL IKE $ALL 4 CHBU	42.50
5 DIFF MERCURY 10¢* CH BU	35.00
7 DIFF PRE 1965 SILVER* ROOSEVELT 10¢ GEMPF7 DIFF PRE 1965 SILVER*	19.00
4 DIFF PRE 1965 SILVER* WASHINGTON 25¢ PRF	25.00
10 DIFFCLAD PRF*WASH 25¢ PRE 1999	14.00
5 Diff WALK LIB 50¢* CH AU	95.00
10 DIFF FRANKLIN 50¢* CH BU	189.00
20 DIFF BU* FRANKLIN 50¢	429.00
3 DIFF FRANKLIN 50¢* GEM PROOF	39.00
10 DIFF KENNEDY 50¢* GEM CLAD PROOF	24.95

*DATES OF OUR CHOICE



MORGAN & PEACE SILVER DOLLARS

Very Select Brilliant Uncirculated

Hand Selected for Full Luster

Premium Quality! **MS61+**



Morgan Dollars		Morgan Dollars		Morgan Dollars		Morgan Dollars		Peace Dollars	
1878 7F	85.00	1882-S	57.00	1889	49.00	1901-O	52.00	1924	39.00
1878 8F	169.00	1883	52.00	1889-S	265.00	1901-S	519.00	1924 S	239.00
1878 7/8	180.00	1883-O	52.00	1890	49.00	1902	69.00	1925	42.00
1878-S	69.00	1883-CC	209.00	1890-O	79.00	1902-O	395.00	1925 S	99.00
1878-CC	395.00	1884	52.00	1890-S	65.00	1902-S	379.00	1926	55.00
1879	59.00	1884-O	49.00	1891	72.00	1903	65.00	1926 D	89.00
1879-O	99.00	1884-CC	209.00	1891-S	79.00	1903-O	419.00	1926 S	59.00
1879-S	52.00	1885	49.00	1896	49.00	1904	109.00	1927	85.00
1880	52.00	1885-O	49.00	1897	49.00	1904-O	59.00	1927 D	209.00
1880-O	89.00	1885-S	279.00	1897-S	85.00	1921	45.00	1927 S	209.00
1880-S	52.00	1885-CC	750.00	1898	49.00	1921-D	49.00	1928	499.00
1880-CC	560.00	1886	49.00	1898-O	52.00	1921-S	49.00	1928 S	175.00
1881	52.00	1886-S	359.00	1898-S	259.00	**Peace Dollars**		1934	119.00
1881-O	55.00	1887	49.00	1899	250.00	1922	37.00	1934 D	155.00
1881-S	49.00	1887-O	75.00	1899-O	52.00	1922 D	52.00	1935	85.00
1881-CC	519.00	1887-S	139.00	1899-S	410.00	1922 S	49.00	1935 S	279.00
1882	52.00	1888	55.00	1900	49.00	1923	37.00		
1882-CC	229.00	1888-O	59.00	1900-O	55.00	1923 D	75.00		
1882-O	55.00	1888-S	319.00	1900-S	299.00	1923 S	49.00		

COMMON DATE ROLLS

Full G & Better

Indian Cents (50 pcs.)	69.00
Liberty Nickels (40 pcs.)	55.00
Buffalo Nickels (40 pcs.) Full Date	25.00
Barber Dimes (50 pcs.)	169.00
Mercury Dimes (50 pcs.)	99.00
Walking Lib. Halves (20 pcs.)*	219.00
Kennedy Halves (1964) (20 pcs.) BU	219.00
Morgan Dollars VG & Better	659.00

Mixed Dates of Our Choice
SEND OR CALL US 518-477-2193 FOR FREE MONTHLY PRICE LIST

COMPLETE SETS

(BU Sets in Deluxe Album)

	G/VG or Better	CH BU
Lincoln Cents (1941-1958) R / B	6.50	65.00
Jefferson Nickels (1938-1961)	45.00	329.00
Roosevelt Dimes (1946-1964)	130.00	229.00
Washington Quarters (1941-1964)	469.00	695.00
Walking Liberty Halves (1941-1947)	259.00	659.00
Franklin Halves (1948-1963)	355.00	729.00
Peace Dollars (1921-35) F & Better	1,195.00	—
Eisenr. Dollars (Incl. Prfs.) 32 Coins	—	189.00
S.B.A. Dollars (Incl. Prfs.) 18 Coins	—	299.00

SEND OR CALL US AT 518-477-2193 FOR FREE MONTHNLY PRICE LIST

SILVER EAGLES

	CH BU	GEM PROOF		CH BU	GEM PROOF		CH BU	GEM PROOF
1986	42.00	59.00	1996	69.00	69.00	2006	24.00	55.00
1987	29.00	59.00	1997	32.00	75.00	2007	24.00	55.00
1988	33.00	63.00	1998	33.00	69.00	2008	24.00	62.00
1989	29.00	59.00	1999	34.00	59.00	2009	24.00	n/a
1990	33.00	59.00	2000	32.00	59.00	2010	24.00	52.00
1991	32.00	59.00	2001	32.00	57.00	2011	24.00	52.00
1992	32.00	59.00	2002	24.00	55.00	2012	24.00	52.00
1993	32.00	99.00	2003	24.00	62.00	2013	24.00	52.00
1994	46.00	190.00	2004	24.00	62.00	2014	24.00	52.00
1995	40.00	80.00	2005	24.00	54.00	2015	24.00	55.00

STRICTLY GRADED
CIRCULATED

TYPE COINS

IN CHOICE GRADES
(DATES OF OUR CHOICE)

	CH VF	CH XF
1/2¢ DRAPED (1800-08)	215.00	350.00
1/2¢ CLASSIC (1809-36)	75.00	109.00
1/2¢ BRAID (1849-57)	85.00	110.00
1¢ CLASSIC (1808-14)	895.00	$-
1¢ CORONET (1816-39)	70.00	135.00
1¢ BRAIDED (1839-57)	39.00	55.00
1¢ FLYING EAGLE	49.00	125.00
1¢ 1859 INDIAN	42.00	99.00
1¢ IND. C.N. (1860-64)	25.00	49.00
1¢ IND BR (1864-09)	3.50	8.00
2¢ PIECE (1864-73)	27.00	39.00
3¢ NICKEL (1865-81)	21.00	37.00
3¢ SILVER (1851-73)	65.00	69.00
1/2D BUST (1829-37)	95.00	150.00
1/2D STD STRS (1838-60)	30.00	55.00
1/2D STD ARRS (1853-55)	30.00	59.00
1/2D STD LEG (1860-73)	30.00	49.00
5¢ SHIELD RAYS (1866-67)	85.00	139.00
5¢ SHIELD NR (1867-83)	38.00	59.00
5¢ LIBERTY NC (1883)	9.00	12.00
5¢ LIBERTY WC (1883-12)	12.00	30.00
5¢ BUFFALO (1913 T1)	17.00	19.00
10¢ SM SZ BUST (1829-37)	79.00	259.00
10¢ STD STARS (1838-60)	25.00	45.00
10¢ STD ARRS (1853-55)	35.00	49.00
10¢ STD LEG (1860-91)	21.00	31.00
10¢ BARBER (1892-1916)	8.00	25.00
20¢ PIECE (1875-78)	189.00	249.00
25¢ SM SZ BUST (1830-37)	149.00	369.00
25¢ STD N.M. (1838-66)	45.00	69.00
25¢ STD ARRS/RAYS (1853)	45.00	155.00
25¢ STD ARRS (1854-55)	40.00	74.00
25¢ STD W.M. (1867-91)	40.00	59.00
25¢ BARBER (1892-12)	27.00	52.00
25¢ S.L. T1 (1917)	79.00	109.00
25¢ S.L. T2 (1925-30)	11.00	29.00
50¢ CAP BUST (1807-36)	85.00	145.00
50¢ BUST R.E. (1836-39)	119.00	190.00
50¢ STD N.M. (1839-66)	80.00	120.00
50¢ STD A/R (1853)	99.00	240.00
50¢ STD ARRS (1854-55)	90.00	140.00
50¢ STD W.M. (1866-91)	75.00	130.00
50¢ BARBER (1892-1915)	110.00	185.00
$1 STD N.M. (1840-66)	390.00	535.00
$1 STD W.M. (1867-73)	395.00	529.00
$1 TRADE (1873-85)	155.00	260.00

COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS

Choice B.U.



Albany	279.00
Arkansas	109.00
Boone	119.00
Bay Bridge	169.00
Calif. Jubilee	219.00
Columbian Expo (1893)	29.00
Connecticut	260.00
Delaware	260.00
Grant	135.00
Huegenot	135.00
Lexington	105.00
Maine	160.00
Oregon Type	159.00
Pilgrim Type (1920)	99.00
Rhode Island	99.00
San Diego Type (1935-S)	99.00
Sesquicentennial	110.00
Stone Mountain	65.00
Texas Type	139.00
York	200.00

Strictly Graded
Better Date

MORGAN & PEACE DOLLARS

Date	VF	XF	AU
1879-CC	295.00	719.00	$ —
1883-S	40.00	49.00	139.00
1884-S	45.00	55.00	225.00
1885-S	49.00	60.00	119.00
1886-S	85.00	115.00	149.00
1888-S	175.00	190.00	210.00
1890-CC	105.00	139.00	219.00
1891-CC	105.00	139.00	209.00
1891-O	39.00	42.00	48.00
1892	42.00	52.00	82.00
1892-CC	279.00	479.00	699.00
1892-O	42.00	49.00	65.00
1892-S	135.00	310.00	1,500.00
1893	220.00	270.00	390.00
1893-CC	625.00	1,495.00	—
1893-O	349.00	525.00	800.00
1894-O	50.00	95.00	269.00
1894-S	109.00	189.00	479.00
1895-O	375.00	565.00	1,350.00
1895-S	895.00	1,295.00	—
1896-O	40.00	49.00	149.00
1896-S	55.00	220.00	795.00
1897-O	40.00	49.00	95.00
1901	55.00	99.00	290.00
1903-S	180.00	340.00	1,525.00
1904-S	59.00	190.00	525.00
1921 Peace	99.00	119.00	149.00
1928	319.00	369.00	399.00
1934-S	79.00	169.00	485.00

MORGAN DOLLAR

Choice Brilliant Uncirculated
Starter Groups



5 Diff Pre 1900 Ch BU*
$ "P" Mints
$239.00

5 Diff. Pre 21 Ch BU*
$ "O" Mints
$239 .00

5 Diff. Pre 21 Ch BU*
$ "S" Mints
$269.00

3 Diff. "CC" Ch BU*
$ Dollars
$629.00

20 Diff. Dates Ch BU*
$ Pre 21
$979.00 / Roll

*Dates of Our Choice

FRANKLIN HALVES*

	CH AU	CH/Brilliant Uncirculated
1948	17.00	25.00
1948-D	21.00	26.00
1949	17.00	32.00
1949-D	30.00	69.00
1949-S	39.00	89.00
1950	17.00	29.00
1950-D	19.00	32.00
1951	17.00	23.00
1951-D	22.00	39.00
1951-S	22.00	29.00
1952	17.00	23.00
1952-D	17.00	23.00
1952-S	—	85.00
1953	19.00	27.00
1953-D	17.00	23.00
1953-S	—	45.00
1954	19.00	23.00
1954-D	19.00	23.00
1954-S	22.00	27.00
1955	18.00	25.00
1956	18.00	25.00
1957	15.00	19.00
1957-D	15.00	19.00
1958	15.00	19.00
1958-D	15.00	19.00
1959	15.00	19.00
1959-D	15.00	19.00
1960	15.00	19.00
1960-D	15.00	19.00
1961	15.00	19.00
1961-D	15.00	19.00
1962	14.00	19.00
1962-D	14.00	19.00
1963	11.00	15.00
1963-D	11.00	15.00

WALKING LIBERTY*



Superior Quality!

	CH AU	CH/Brilliant Uncirculated
1941	19.00	33.00
1941-D	23.00	35.00
1941-S	29.00	79.00
1942	19.00	29.00
1942-D	23.00	42.00
1942-S	26.00	45.00
1943	19.00	29.00
1943-D	23.00	49.00
1943-S	26.00	49.00
1944	19.00	35.00
1944-D	25.00	49.00
1944-S	30.00	45.00
1945	19.00	33.00
1945-D	25.00	49.00
1945-S	29.00	45.00
1946	39.00	31.00
1946-D	45.00	59.00
1946-S	45.00	59.00
1947	23.00	49.00
1947-D	33.00	69.00

***Group of 6 Different**

Silver Kennedy Halves

CH Brilliant Uncirculated
65, 66, 67, 68-D, 69-D and the key date 70-D



$39.00 Per Group

1921 PDS (all 3)

MORGAN DOLLARS

Ch BU
$145.00
Per Group



GEORGE WASHINGTON SILVER COMMEM HALF DOLLARS



1982-S Mint Seated Proof 9.95
1982-D Mint Seated BU 9.95

STATUE OF LIBERTY COMMEMS

PROOFS
Original Boxes



1986-S Proof 50¢ 3.50
1986-S 2 pc. Proof Set 35.00

Group of 4 Different

BUST HALVES

Fine and Better
$299.00
Dates of our choice



Roll of 20 Mixed Date

PEACE DOLLARS

Very Sel. BU
$795.00
Roll



TRY US TODAY!

NORWOOD COIN

501 COLUMBIA TNPK • RENSSELAER, NY 12144

Phone		Fax
518-477-2193	Please add $7.50 for postage and insurance per order.	**518-477-2194**

Coins must be shipped to credit card holders billing address.
■ Personal Checks & M.O. Gladly Accepted.■ Add $7.50 Postage & Insurance on total order.
■ VISA, MC, Discover and AmEx accepted.■ Full 10-day return privilege. P & H not refundable.
■ NY residents Add 8% Sales Tax. ■ Coins subject to prior sale.
■ Coins removed from original holder are considered sold. ■ All coins guaranteed genuine.
***Prices subject to change due to market conditions.**

MON.-FRI.
10am to 5:30pm est
SAT.
10am to 3pm est

COIN WRAPPERS
Preformed
Will fit coin machines
150 Assorted Wrappers
150 Penny Wrappers
124 Quarter Wrappers
order on-line at
www.coinwrappers.com
or call 1-800-233-0563
N. F. String & Son, Inc.

FINALLY!

Now there's a way
to close the ends of
your coin wrappers
without tape or folding,
with our revolutionary
Twist-n-Crimp
order on-line at
www.twist-n-crimp.com
or call 1-800-233-0563



ONLY $4.00
Limit One

Send $4.00 and get one old **U.S. BARBER QUARTER** minted before 1917. FULL DATE AG or Better. Dates and grades our choice.

We will ALSO send better U.S. coins for you to examine for 15 days. Return any you do not wish to purchase.

Send name, address and $4.00 to:

PALISADES INTERNATIONAL CO.
P.O. Box 326, Succasunna, NJ 07876

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____

ESTATE WHOLESALERS
COINage Advertiser Since 1983
View $1 Million of Gold & other Certified Coins
★ Low Prices
★ Fast Service
★ Send For List
TOLL FREE: 866-381-9582 P.O. Box 85, Stratford, CT 06615
WWW.ESTATEWHOLESALER.COM

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL ASSAY COMMISSION FOR 1974

COMMITTEE ON WEIGHING

Dollars (AG 40% Fine) Coined at San Francisco
Denomination Mint

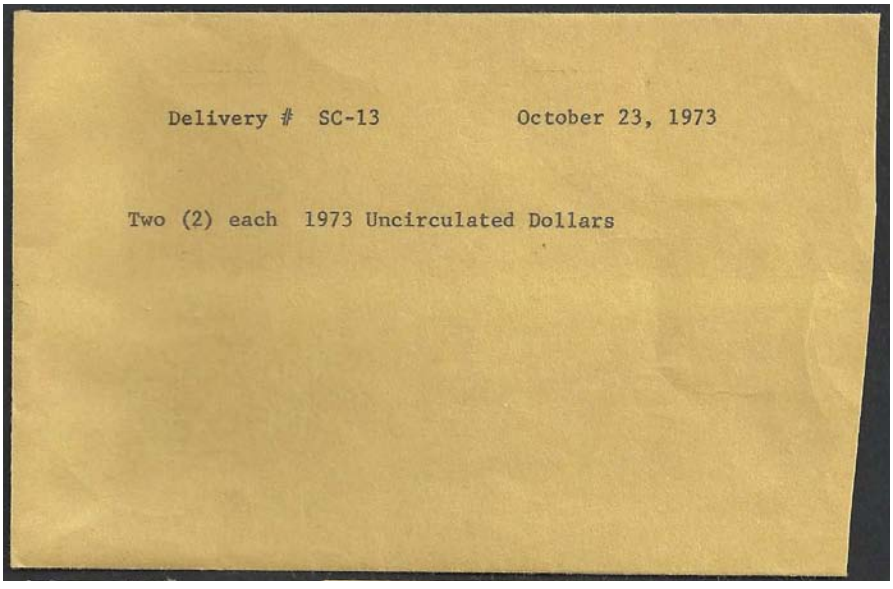
DURING 1973

Date of Delivery Month	Day	No. of Delivery	Deviation from Standard Weight in Grains Heavy	Light
Nov 1	73	SC-15		6.1
				-8.7

Allowable Deviation:
Silver Clad Dollar 15.2 grains
Cupro-Nickel Dollar 14 grains
Half Dollar 7 grains
Quarter Dollar 3.5 grains
Dimes 1.4 grains

Actual Deviation: +0 -8.7

Ken Hallenbeck and other commissioners used a worksheet to record the weight of 1973-S 40-percent silver dollars at the 1974 Assay Commission.



The Mints set aside roughly 30,000 coins, sealed in envelopes, for the members of the Assay Commission to count.

continued from page 14

ton medal, with the inscription ASSAY COMMISSION 1974 added in the lower right field. The reverse design reused that of an unofficial second inaugural medal prepared by the Mint for President Nixon in 1973, with the inauguration reference removed. Ken had the case for the medal autographed by Mint Engravers Philip E. Fowler and Frank Gasparro, who prepared the obverse and reverse dies, respectively.

***

Getting back to modern precious metal coin production, we should probably ask, Who watches the watchers? The Mint doesn't even make its own planchets anymore. They are all shipped to the Mint from outside vendors—reliable refiners who no doubt have their own quality control specialists—and no doubt spot-checked for weight and fineness when the containers of planchets are received at the minting facilities.

However, Murphy was being an optimist when he said that whatever can go wrong, will go wrong. How do we know that in 2008, when the West Point Mint was striking both 22kt American Eagle gold bullion coins and 24kt American Buffalo gold bullion coins in the same four sizes, one or more planchets intended for one program did not end up struck as the other?

In the early releases of the 2015 American Eagle gold coins, some one-tenth-ounce Eagles were found to have been struck from a collar die with "narrow reeding" on the edge, which I believe was left over from the 2008 American Buffalo program.

American Eagle gold and platinum coins have always had a "wide-reeding" format similar to that which you might find on a quarter in your pocket. The 24kt gold American Buffalo and First Spouse $10 programs have always used a "narrow-reeding" style, which I suspect is mandated by the soft nature of 24kt gold.

If a Mint employee or employees can mix up same-sized collars, who is to say that they cannot mix up same-sized planchets, or ones that are just fairly close? According to the Red Book, the 2008 Bald Eagle .900-fine $5 gold commemoratives, which contained 0.24187 ounce of gold, were 21.6mm in diameter, while the ¼-ounce American Eagle and American Buffalo gold coins were 22.0mm in diameter. Could you tell the planchet for one coin from the other two without stopping to carefully weigh it?

Obviously, the Mint need no longer concern itself with the precise weights of cents or nickels, or with the precise nickel content of clad dimes or quarters. But if it wants to be a world power in the precious metals business, it is time for it to get back in the Assay Commission business.

I hereby volunteer for the first one!



Ken Hallenbeck had the case for his official Assay Medal signed by the two Mint Engravers that prepared the dies.

MINTPRODUCTS IS YOUR SILVER DOLLAR CENTRAL



STARTING AT $18.69!*

THOUSANDS OF MORGAN AND PEACE DOLLARS IN STOCK WITH YOUR CHOICE OF DATE AND GRADE AVAILABLE IN SINGLES OR BULK.

Visit MintProducts.com/silver-dollars to view available inventory or call us at 1-866-665-6468

*Price is dependent upon year, grade, & quantity.

MP MintProducts.com™

Your Internet Coin Store®

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTER



One Full Date Standing Liberty
Only $5 postpaid
Plus receive better US Coins on approval
U.S. Coin Approval Program
MIKE KRAGEL
PO Box 14817, Springfield, MO 65814
(417) 569-0375

There are **now**
3 ways
to keep up with
BREAKING NEWS
in numismatics
between issues
of **COINage**
www.coinagemag.com
(www.facebook.com/pages/COINage-magazine/208751347999?sk=wall)
(twitter.com/#!/coinagemag)

TYPE COIN EXTRAVAGANZA

All of our type coins are sharp, problem-free coins. No scratches, no large edge bumps, no ugly discoloration; original in every grade. COMMON DATES OF OUR CHOICE are selected for you. DATES LISTED AFTER TYPE INDICATE WHEN COINS WERE MINTED. Have fun upgrading your type set OR starting a new one!

HALF CENTS

TYPE	VF	EF	AU	Select BU MS-60
Draped Bust 1800-1808	225.00	350.00	600.00	1050.00
Classic Head 1809-1836	77.00	104.00	140.00	190.00
Braided Hair 1840-1857	80.00	95.00	135.00	175.00

LARGE CENTS

Draped Bust 1796-1807	385.00	1075.00	1950.00	3200.00
Classic Head 1808-1814	825.00	1850.00	3600.00	CALL
Coronet Head 1816-1839	60.00	138.00	205.00	250.00
Braided Hair 1840-1857	33.00	50.00	120.00	160.00

SPECIAL! PAIR OF BRAIDED COPPER TYPE

One each Half Cent and Large Cent Braided Hair type.
Pleasing, original chocolate brown; nice even color.



AU 229.00
Select BU MS-60BRN 301.00
Choice BU MS-63BRN 380.00

SMALL CENTS

Flying Eagle 1857-1858	45.00	120.00	195.00	410.00
Indian Head C/N 1859	40.00	104.00	165.00	260.00
Indian Head C/N 1860-1864	22.00	42.00	58.00	90.00
Indian Head 1864-1909	3.00	7.00	16.00	25.00

TWO-CENT PIECES

Two-Cent 1864-1873	25.00	38.00	66.00	80.00

THREE-CENT PIECES

Silver, Var I 1851-1853	60.00	66.00	145.00	175.00
Silver, Var II 1854-1858	69.00	110.00	190.00	235.00
Silver, Var III 1859-1873	72.00	99.00	165.00	185.00
Nickel, 1865-1889	20.00	33.00	52.00	78.00

NICKEL FIVE-CENT PIECES

Shield w/rays 1866-1867	85.00	140.00	220.00	265.00
Shield no rays 1867-1883	31.00	53.00	95.00	120.00
Liberty Head 1883 No Cents	9.00	11.00	12.00	21.00
Liberty Head 1883-1912	8.00	26.00	45.00	50.00

HALF DIMES

Capped Bust 1829-1837	110.00	145.00	200.00	285.00
Liberty Seated 1837-1838 no stars	135.00	215.00	390.00	525.00
Liberty Seated 1837-1840 no drapery	45.00	95.00	185.00	200.00
Liberty Seated 1838-1853, 56-59 stars	26.00	58.00	120.00	130.00
Liberty Seated 1853-1855 arrows	26.00	58.00	120.00	160.00
Liberty Seated 1860-1873 Legend	26.00	42.00	65.00	120.00

DIMES

Capped Bust 1809-1828 lg size	205.00	500.00	610.00	1100.00
Capped Bust 1828-1837 red size	99.00	240.00	395.00	750.00
Liberty Seated 1837-1838 no stars	245.00	415.00	650.00	800.00
Liberty Seated 1838-1840 no drapery	56.00	155.00	260.00	350.00
Liberty Seated 1838-1853, 56-60 stars	24.00	48.00	125.00	225.00
Liberty Seated 1853-1855 arrows	30.00	48.00	130.00	235.00
Liberty Seated 1860-1873, 75-91 legend	19.00	27.00	65.00	125.00
Liberty Seated 1873-1874 arrows	55.00	140.00	275.00	350.00
Barber 1892-1916	7.00	22.00	55.00	90.00

CHOICE BU YEAR SETS

Each set has one each cent, nickel, dime, quarter and half dollar grading MS-63 CH BU for that particular year. Complete in a custom Capital Plastic 5-hole holder. The sets are usually mixed mint marks. Gift boxes are available upon request for no additional cost at time of order.

1934 .....163.50	1938 w/Buffalo 5¢ 205.50	1939 .....74.00
1935 .....119.00		1940 .....69.00
1936 .....107.00	1938 w/Jeff 5¢ 187.00	
1937 .....105.50		

OR Purchase one each of the early sets (7 total)!
1934-1940 with 1938 Buffalo 5¢ 830.50
1934-1940 with 1938 Jefferson 5¢ 800.00

1941 .....52.50	1943 .....54.00	1947 .....58.00
1942 .....59.50	1944 .....62.00	
1942 w/Type 2 5¢ 65.50	1945 .....45.00	
	1946 .....47.50	

OR Purchase one each of the mid-year sets (7 total)!
1941-1947 w/Type I 1942 5¢ 367.50
1941-1947 w/Type II 1942 5¢ 373.50

1948 .....39.50	1954 .....32.50	1960 .....32.50
1949 .....86.50	1955 .....34.00	1961 .....30.00
1950 .....47.00	1956 .....31.50	1962 .....30.00
1951 .....36.50	1957 .....31.00	1963 .....29.50
1952 .....36.50	1958 .....29.50	1964 .....29.50
1953 .....38.50	1959 .....32.00	

OR Purchase one each of the late sets (17 total)!
1948-1964.....611.50





SPECIAL! TRIO OF BARBER COINS!

One each Barber Dime, Barber Quarter and Barber Half.
Nice, problem-free coins. Uncirculated and AU coins are brilliant; EF coins are not dark.

EF 220.00
AU 445.00
Select BU MS-60 690.00
Select BU+ MS-62 760.00
Choice BU MS-63 975.00

TWENTY-CENT PIECES

	VF	EF	AU	Select BU MS-60
Twenty-Cent 1875-1878	192.00	248.00	355.00	550.00

QUARTER DOLLARS

Capped Bust 1815-1818 Var 1	465.00	1,375.00	2,075.00	CALL
Capped Bust 1831-1838 Var 2	155.00	350.00	735.00	1,600.00
Liberty Seated 1838-1840 no drapery	120.00	400.00	775.00	1,350.00
Liberty Seated 1838-1853, 56-65 no motto	45.00	70.00	165.00	275.00
Liberty Seated 1853 arrows & rays	45.00	155.00	385.00	850.00
Liberty Seated 1854-1855 arrows	40.00	77.00	230.00	500.00
Liberty Seated 1866-1873, 75-91 motto	40.00	64.00	140.00	225.00
Liberty Seated 1873-1874 arrows	65.00	175.00	385.00	700.00
Barber 1892-1916	25.00	47.00	110.00	200.00

HALF DOLLARS

Capped Bust 1807-1836	90.00	145.00	325.00	1,000.00
Capped Bust 1836-1839 reeded edge	110.00	175.00	385.00	1,000.00
Liberty Seated 1838-1853, 56-66 no motto	81.00	120.00	220.00	375.00
Liberty Seated 1853 arrows & rays	100.00	260.00	560.00	1,200.00
Liberty Seated 1854-1855 arrows	75.00	140.00	275.00	475.00
Liberty Seated 1866-1873, 75-91 motto	83.00	110.00	190.00	325.00
Liberty Seated 1873-1874 arrows	97.00	225.00	410.00	725.00
Barber 1892-1915	115.00	175.00	330.00	450.00

SPECIAL! "IN GOD WE TRUST" SPECIAL



One each Liberty Seated Quarter and Half with the motto "In God We Trust."
Pleasing, problem-free examples. **EF**.....157.00
AU.....297.00 **Select BU MS-60**.....495.00
Select BU+ MS-62.....545.00 **Choice BU MS-63**.....850.00

SPECIAL! HEATHEN PAIR

One each Liberty Seated Quarter and Half without the motto "In God We Trust."
Pleasing, problem-free examples. **EF**.....171.00
AU.....346.00 **Select BU MS-60**.....585.00
Select BU+ MS-62.....670.00 **Choice BU MS-63**.....949.00

SILVER DOLLARS

Liberty Seated 1840-1866 no motto	410.00	535.00	850.00	1,700.00
Liberty Seated 1866-1873 motto	420.00	530.00	880.00	1,900.00
Trade 1873-1885	155.00	245.00	330.00	875.00

SPECIAL!

Take 5% off your purchase of $300.00 or more and 10% off your purchase of $1,000 or more from this TYPE COIN EXTRAVAGANZA. Have fun!

TERMS OF SALE: 1) Payment terms: U.S. Post Office and American Express money orders shipped quickest. ALL OTHER CHECKS MUST CLEAR THREE WEEKS. **2)** We accept MasterCard, VISA and Discover. We need the issuing bank, bank's city and state, card number, expiration date. No credit cards on $20 gold pcs. **3)** No PA sales tax on coins & bullion. **4) Postage and Handling Fees:** $5.00 on orders less than $500.00; orders over $500 shipped Postage Paid. Bullion items and/or boxed items may be charged an additional fee. Actual postage fees non-refundable. **5)** Guarantee: All items guaranteed genuine. All returns must be by mail. All returns must be postmarked within fifteen (15) days of receipt. Any attempted alterations or exemptions of above policy are null and void. Most items can be returned for any reason including grading. No return on bullion-related items. Grading 41 years experience. No warranty expressed or implied is made with respect to descriptions which can and do vary among grading experts. Please do compare our quality with coins you purchase elsewhere. Let us know if you can find comparable quality for less. **6)** All returns must be in original holders, unopened and undamaged. All exchanges or returns are processed within 15 days. Coins removed from original holder, by you or another party, are not returnable for any reason. **7)** Complete terms of sale upon written request.

John Paul Sarosi, Inc.

106 MARKET STREET JOHNSTOWN PA 15901

FREE Issue of Latest Catalogue with Every Order.

KATHY SAROSI
JOHN PAUL SAROSI

STORE HOURS:
10 am to approx. 9 pm
Mon.-Fri., Sat. 10 am

Toll Free Order Line
1-800-334-1163
www.sarosicoins.com
1 (814) 535-5766 FAX: 1 (814) 535-2978

QUALITY COINS FROM JACK H. BEYMER

All five six-piece type coin sets are housed in custom Capital Plastics holders, and the coins grade good or better.

EARLY TYPE CENTS



Large Cent 1793-1857 | Flying Eagle Cent 1856-1858 | Indian Head Cent 1864-1909 | Lincoln Cent 1909-1958 | Lincoln Cent 1959 to Date

SET FOR $67.50

EARLY TYPE NICKELS



Seated Half Dime 1837-1873 | Shield Nickel 1866-1883 | Liberty Nickel 1883-1912 | Buffalo Nickel 1913-1938 | Jefferson Nickel 1938 to Date

SET FOR $56.50



U.S. GOLD

	EF-AU	BU
$1.00 LIB	265.	355.
2.50 IND	295.	375.
3.00	1125.	2350.
5.00 LIB	395.	530.
10.00 LIB	765.	865.
20.00 LIB	1440.	1525.

EARLY TYPE ODD DENOMINATION



Half Cent 1793-1857 | Two Cent Piece 1864-1857 | 3¢ Nickel 1864-1889 | Silver 3¢ Piece 1851-1873 | Twenty Cent Piece 1875-1878

SET FOR$295.00

EARLY TYPE QUARTERS



Bust Quarter 1815-1838 | Seated Quarter 1838-1891 | Barber Quarter 1892-1915 | Liberty Quarter 1916-1930 | Washington Qtr 1932 to Date

SET FOR $220.00

LINCOLN CENTS

1909 VDB ANACS MS66RB	193.50
MS65RD 155.00 NGC MS66RB	193.50
MS64RD 100.00 PCGS MS65RD.	157.50
MS65RB 96.00 NGC MS65RD	157.50
MS64RB 66.50 NGC MS64RD	102.50
NGC, PCGS MS65RB	98.50
MS64BN 40.00 NGC MS64RB	68.50
NNC MS66RD (MS64RB)	68.50
MS62BN 27.00 MS63RB	36.50
MS60BN 24.00 MS63BN	30.00
MS60RB	28.50
MS63RB, weak VDB almost invisible	24.00
MS64RB, small rev spot	24.00
AU50 19.50 AU55 20.50 AU58	21.50
Fr2 5.90 EF45	18.50
1909S VDB NGC MS65RD	7365.00
ICG MS66RB nearly full red	6750.00
AU50 1416.50 NGC MS64RD	3335.00
PCGS MS64RB	2565.00
ANACS MS64RB	2565.00
NGC EF45 1282.50 PCGS AU53	1491.50
EF45 1280.00 NGC AU50	1420.00
NGC VF30 1057.50 PCGS AU50	1420.00
NGC AU details, improperly cleaned	1057.50
NGC F15 852.50 PCGS VF25	990.00
ANACS AU details, corroded cleaned, net EF40, decent looking (VF20)	922.50
NGC EF cleaned net VF20	922.50
PCGS F15	852.50
NCS EF details, rim damage very slight (F15)	852.50
NGC F12 807.50 PCGS F12	807.50
NCS EF details, obv damage obv scrape, not bad looking, net F12	807.50
PCGS Genuine VF20, small obv marks net F12	807.50
PCGS Genuine AU50 detail, corrosion, net F12	807.50
ANACS VF20, scratched, very light	807.50
NGC F, cleaned net VG7	793.50
NGC VF details, whizzed	793.50
NGC Fine details, slight cleaning, net VG7	793.50
PCGS F details, cleaning slight hairlines	793.50
PCGS VF details, environmental damage	787.50
ICG VG10 details, damaged, light marks	787.50
PCGS F details slight bend	787.50
ANACS EF40 details, corroded	787.50
NCS F details, cleaned	787.50
1909 ANACS MS63RB	26.50
ANACS MS62BN 20.00 MS64BN	23.00
AU58 13.50 MS63BN	19.50
AU50 11.50 MS60BN	15.00
Fr1 1.10 Fr2 1.70 VF30	6.00
1909S NGC MS66RD	3770.00
MS63RB 420.00 NGC MS65RD	1415.00
MS63BN 402.50 PCGS MS64RB	557.50
MS60BN 385.00 NGC MS65BN	511.50
EF45 286.50 PCGS MS63RB	422.50
VF30 230.00 NGC MS62BN	395.00
PCGS MS62BN	395.00
PCGS AU58	325.00
ANACS AU50	300.00
MS63RB, sm obv scratches	297.50
NGC EF40 282.00 PCGS EF45	288.50
PCGS VF30 (VF20)	182.50
VG10 95.00 F15	131.50
EF40, dark, porous	91.50
F15, obv mark	91.50
VF20 very slight porosity	84.50
VF20, dark, porous	72.00
1909S/S NE RPM#1 VF30	400.00
1909S/horizontal S RPM#2 F15 200.00 PCGS MS65RB	800.00
EF40, early die state	400.00
VG8 170.00 F12	180.00
1910 PCGS PR65BN, a spotless GEM	1350.00

LINCOLN CENTS

MS65RB 61.50 MS65RD	263.50
ANACS MS64RB 40.00 MS64RD	46.50
ANACS MS64BN 31.50 MS64RB	37.50
ANACS MS63RB 35.00 MS65BN	36.50
ANACS MS63BN 26.50 MS63RB	32.50
MS60RB 25.00 MS64BN	29.50
AU58 15.00 MS63BN	26.00
ANACS MS62BN	24.50
AU55 13.50 MS62BN	22.50
VF30 3.65 EF45 7.50 AU50	10.75
1910S AU58 97.50 NGC MS65RD	893.50
MS60BN 112.50 NGC MS65RB	375.00
PCGS, NGC MS64RB	265.00
PCGS, NGC MS64BN	171.50
AU55 91.50 MS63RB	161.50
AU50 82.50 NGC MS63BN	138.50
VF30 44.50 ANACS MS60BN	115.00
F15 27.50 PCGS AU58	100.00
ANACS VF35 (VF30)	46.50
AU50, light obv porosity	34.50
EF40, obv & rev marks	22.50
EF40, rev flan flaws	22.50
AU50, porous	21.00
Fr1 6.25 Fr2	8.25
1910S/S South RPM1 F12	43.50
1910S/S north RPM2 G4	20.00
1911 PCGS PR64RD	1500.00
MS66BN 165.00 ANACS MS65RB	170.00
MS64BN 49.50 ANACS MS64RB	97.50
MS63RB 42.50 MS65BN	81.50
MS63BN 31.00 ANACS MS64BN	51.50
MS60BN 19.50 ANACS MS63RB	44.50
VF30 6.00 ANACS MS63BN	32.50
MS60, light obv marks	10.00
1911D AU50 78.50 NGC MS65RB	692.50
PCGS MS63BN 157.50 MS64RB	371.50
F15 16.50 PCGS MS63BN	157.50
AU50, obv flan flaws	26.50
VF20, porous 7.25 VG10	9.00
Fr2 2.25 VF30, porous	7.25
F15, sm obv pits	5.50
1911S NGC MS66RB	1975.00
MS64RB 579.50 MS65RB	985.00
MS63RB 315.00 PCGS MS64RB	581.50
MS63BN	259.50
ANACS AU55(AU50)	130.00
EF45 101.50 AU50	127.50
AU50, small obv flan flaw	97.50
VF30, obv mark 61.50 VF30	85.00
MS60BN corroded 61.50 F15	66.00
EF40, porous 61.50 VG10	63.25
AU50 obv corrosion	56.50
EF40, porous, obv mark	50.00
1912 MS64RB	99.50
VG10 2.40 F15 4.25 AU50	27.50
1912D VF30 62.50 NGC MS65RD	2480.00
MS60BN 189.50 PCGS MS64RD	777.50
Fr2 3.15 VG10 11.00 F15	21.00
1912S PCGS MS64RD	1205.00
AU58 158.50 PCGS MS63RB	338.50
F15 38.50 VF30 72.50 AU55	142.50
1912S/S North-East RPM1 AU58 190.00 MS60BN	215.00
AU50	165.00
EF40 101.00 EF45	112.50
F12 32.50 VF20 57.50 VF30. 79.50	
1913 MS63RB 70.00 MS64RB	120.00
F15 4.25 VF30 15.75 MS63BN 53.50	
AU50, some porosity	16.00
1913D AU58 93.50 PCGS MS65RD	2560.00
MS60BN 112.50 NGC MS65RB	787.50
AU50 75.00 NGC MS64RD	685.00
MS60, porous 64.50 EF45	68.50
Fr2 1.25 F15 11.50 VF30	43.50
NGC VG8 (VG10)	9.00
1913S AU58 169.50 NGC MS65RB	1495.00
EF45 88.50 PCGS MS64RB	715.00
MS60BN	217.50
VF30 50.00 NGC AU58	172.50
AU50, a few obv flan flaws	34.50
Fr2 5.75 NGC G6 17.50 F15	26.50
Fr1	5.35

LINCOLN CENTS

1914 AU55 46.50 PCGS PR65RD	2885.00
MS64RB 195.00 NGC MS65RB	313.50
AU50 42.00 MS64BN	106.50
VF30 16.00 MS63BN	75.00
1914D PCGS MS64RB	6670.00
MS64RB 6665.00 NGC MS64RB	6670.00
NGC EF40 1092.50 AU58	1975.00
NGC VF30 826.50 PCGS EF40	1092.50
VF30 824.50 PCGS VF30	826.50
PCGS EF45 (VF30)	826.50
PCGS VF30 (VF20)	526.50
PCGS VG10 237.50 F15	377.50
VG10 235.00 ANACS VG10	237.50
ANACS, PCGS, NGC G6	202.50
1914S VF30 86.50 ICG MS65RD	11475.00
AU50 180.00 NGC MS62RB	611.50
EF45	140.00
F15 42.50 AU50 lt porosity 42.50	
EF45, rev mark	31.50
EF40, porous	28.50
1915 AU58 88.50 PCGS MS66RD	2665.00
VF30 51.50 NGC MS65RD	1375.00
F15 15.25 MS63RB	147.50
PCGS MS64BN	142.50
Fr2 .70 VF30, porous	1.70
1915D ICG MS67RB	2050.00
MS64BN 152.50 PCGS MS64BN	155.00
NGC MS62BN 95.00 MS63BN	103.50
ICG AU50 52.50 MS60RB	99.50
MS60BN	81.50
AU50 50.00 AU58	66.00
Fr2 .75 F15 7.75 VF30	21.00
1915S AU55 149.50 MS63BN	367.50
AU50	123.50
F15 40.00 VF30 77.50 EF45	110.00
Fr2 11.00 EF40, porous	24.50
EF40, obv porous patch	19.50
1916 AU58 18.00 PCGS MS66RD	1240.00
MS65RD 465.00 NGC MS66RD	1240.00
AU50	15.00
1916D NGC MS65RB	995.00
MS64BN 238.50 PCGS MS64RB	425.00
MS63BN 171.50 MS64RB	422.50
MS60BN 98.50 NGC MS63BN	173.50
F15 5.50 EF45 32.50 AU50	46.50
AU58, weak wheat-ears	22.50
1916S AU58 89.50 NGC MS65RB	2200.00
AU55 77.50 PCGS MS65RB	2200.00
PCGS MS64RB CAC	932.50
NGC MS64RB CAC	932.50
MS63BN 171.50 MS64RB	927.50
PCGS MS63BN 173.50 MS65BN	736.50
AU50 59.50 MS62BN	145.00
VF30 24.50 EF45	44.50
NGC VF30	26.50
NGC VF25 (VF30/F12)	21.50
VF20, obv corrosion	1.75
1917 EF45 10.00 MS65RB	102.50
VF30 4.00 MS64RB	45.00
F15 1.10 MS64BN	28.50
1917D AU58 68.00 NGC MS65RB	955.00
AU55 62.50 PCGS MS64RB CAC	445.00
VF30 32.00 PCGS MS64RB	440.00
PCGS MS63RB	177.50
ANACS AU58 70.00 MS63RB	175.00
MS63BN	128.50
F15 8.50 AU50, weak rev	32.00
AU50, dark, porous	3.15
1917S AU58 58.50 PCGS MS65RB	1840.00
PCGS MS64RB 757.50 MS65RB	1837.50
AU55 48.50 MS60BN	84.50
VF30 10.00 AU50	33.50
VF20, rev nearly bisected by die cracks from K4-K8	9.75
1918 MS63BN 21.00 MS63RB	28.00
AU50 9.50 AU55 11.00 AU58	12.00
F15 1.00 VF30 3.85 EF45	7.50
AU58, whizzed looks RB UNC	5.75
1918D PCGS MS65RB	1310.00
MS64RB 513.50 NGC MS65RB	1310.00
EF45 28.50 NGC MS63RB	191.50
VG10 2.25 F15 4.50 VF30	14.00
1918S NGC MS65RB	2805.00
MS63RB 245.00 PCGS MS64RB	945.00
MS63BN 161.50 NGC MS64BN	450.00
AU58 57.50 MS62BN	119.50

LINCOLN CENTS

AU55 49.50 MS60BN	77.50
MS60BN, very worn obv die	52.50
VF30 9.25 EF45 23.50 AU50	37.50
MS60BN, multiple die chips on coat	116.50
1919 MS63RB 28.50 MS65RB	58.50
MS63BN 18.50 MS62RB	22.50
MS60BN 8.50 MS62BN	13.50
EF45 3.75 AU50 5.50 AU58	7.00
EF40, dark .50 VF30	1.95
1919D EF45 25.00 PCGS MS63RD	350.00
MS63RB 175.00 PCGS MS64RB	331.50
F15 3.25 F15+ 3.75 VF30	11.00
1919S AU58 39.50 PCGS MS65RB	2020.00
MS64RB 721.50 NGC MS65RB	2020.00
MS64BN 353.50 PCGS MS64RD	1940.00
MS63BN 115.00 NGC MS65BN	802.50
MS62BN 87.50 PCGS MS64RB	723.50
AU50 22.50 NGC MS64RB	723.50
MS64RB obv, MS64BN rev	625.00
ANACS, NGC MS64BN	353.50
VF30 5.25 PCGS MS62BN	90.00
1920 MS62RB 24.50 MS65RD	286.50
MS60BN 17.00 MS63RB	46.50
AU50 8.50 AU55 11.00 AU58	12.75
VF30 2.50 EF45	5.50
1920D AU58 61.50 MS60BN	80.00
VF30 16.50 EF45 31.50 AU55	54.50
AU58, reverse mark	31.50
AU58, weakly struck	23.50
1920S AU58 82.50 NGC MS65RB	3220.00
PCGS MS66RB	3220.00
MS60RB 175.00 PCGS MS64RB	1060.00
AU55 68.50 NGC MS64RB	1060.00
ANACS EF45 31.00 PCGS AU58	85.00
VF30 16.50 EF45 28.50 AU50	46.50
ANACS EF45 (VF35)	25.00
AU58, weak reverse	16.00
1921 MS63RB 89.50 MS63RD	138.50
VF30 9.00 EF45 18.00 AU50	25.00
F15 2.40 AU55, light marks	9.00
1921S AU58 96.00 NGC MS65RB	3325.00
AU55 87.50 PCGS MS65RB	3325.00
AU50 74.50 PCGS MS64RB	1175.00
EF45 56.50 NGC MS64RB	1175.00
ANACS EF40 (VF30)	31.50
Fr1 .45 Fr2.70 VF30	30.00
1922 No D, die pair 2, strong rev NGC VF30 1917.50 PCGS EF45 3365.00	
PCGS VF35	2195.00
VF25 (was NGC VF25)	1635.00
F15 1068.50 PCGS VF20	1357.50
NGC G6 788.50 PCGS G6	788.50
1922D AU58 93.50 NGC MS65RB	690.00
MS60BN	112.50
EF45 58.50 AU50	75.00
VG10 26.00 F15 28.50 VF30	40.00
Fr2 10.25 AU55, weak rev	47.50
F15, "DB" scratched on obv	24.00
VF20, edge crimped from lucky charm	15.75
Weak D G4	15.75
1922D EF45, 2 radial die cracks on reverse	75.00
EF40, porous	25.00
1923 PCGS MS66RD	1450.00
1923SA U58	162.50
VF30 33.75 EF45 79.50 AU50	114.50
DGS EF45 (F12) 11.50 F15	15.00
1924M S65BN56.00M S64RD	77.50
MS64BN	41.50
VF30 4.25 MS60BN	20.00
1924D NGC MS65RB	3295.00
MS63RB 657.50 PCGS MS64RB	1455.00
Rev die abraded by mint feeder fingers VF30	111.50
G4 50.00 F15	71.50
1924S AU58 97.50 PCGS MS65RB	4780.00
MS64BN 865.00 NGC MS64RB	1737.50
AU50 75.00 PCGS MS64RB	1737.50
MS64RB (was NGC MS64RB)	1735.00
EF45 55.00 MS60BN	119.50
MS60BN extremely worn dies	41.50
Fr2 .55 F15 7.50 VF30	28.00
1925 MS62BN 12.50 MS63BN	14.75
VF30 2.25 EF45 4.50 AU50	6.50

LINCOLN CENTS

	AG3	G4	VG7	F12	VF20	EF40
1909 VDB	9.10	14.00	14.75	15.75	16.50	17.50
1909S VDB	-	-	791.50	805.00	920.00	1190.
1909	2.30	3.50	4.00	5.00	5.50	6.50
1909S	63.50	84.50	91.50	98.50	180.00	280.00
1910	.30	.45	.50	.60	2.00	5.25
1910S	11.00	14.75	21.00	22.50	34.50	62.50
1911	.30	.45	.85	1.50	3.50	-
1911D	3.50	5.50	7.25	-	26.50	-
1911S	37.50	50.00	56.50	61.50	69.50	88.50
1912	1.25	1.95	2.20	2.50	6.75	-
1912D	4.85	7.50	10.00	11.50	35.00	-
1912S	17.00	22.50	25.00	29.50	52.50	83.50
1913	.55	.85	1.30	2.00	-	23.50
1913D	1.95	3.00	4.75	7.50	23.50	61.00
1913S	8.75	11.50	16.75	21.00	34.50	66.00
1914	.35	.50	1.25	2.25	8.50	23.50
1914D	118.50	182.50	210.00	252.50	469.50	975.00
1914S	16.25	25.00	28.50	31.50	58.50	-
1915	1.10	1.70	3.75	8.00	26.00	76.50
1915D	1.15	1.75	3.15	4.75	12.50	30.00
1915S	14.75	19.50	24.50	31.50	52.50	102.50
1916	.25	.35	.50	.70	3.75	10.50
1916D	.80	1.25	2.10	3.35	9.00	22.50
1916S	1.15	1.75	3.50	5.00	14.00	35.00
1917	.20	.30	.35	.45	2.00	6.00
1917D	.70	1.05	1.90	3.15	16.50	47.50
1917S	.35	.50	.80	1.25	5.25	14.50
1918	.20	.30	.35	.45	2.00	5.25
1918D	.70	1.05	1.65	2.50	7.75	20.00
1918S	.25	.35	.85	1.50	5.00	13.50
1919	.20	.30	.35	.45	1.15	2.75
1919D	.45	.70	1.05	1.50	5.75	16.00
1919S	.20	.30	.80	1.50	3.25	7.25
1920	.15	.20	.35	.50	1.50	3.50
1920D	.65	1.00	1.90	3.25	9.50	23.50
1920S	.30	.45	.85	1.50	6.00	16.00
1921	.35	.50	.65	.85	4.75	13.50
1921S	1.05	1.60	2.50	3.80	16.00	45.00
1922 NO D	-	-	-	-	1355.	2475.
1922D	15.75	24.00	25.00	26.50	33.00	47.50
1923	.20	.30	.40	.55	2.50	-
1923S	4.40	6.75	8.00	9.50	23.50	56.00
1924	.15	.20	.30	.45	2.25	6.50
1924D	27.75	42.50	50.00	61.50	86.50	136.50
1924S	.80	1.25	2.00	3.00	14.50	41.50
1925	.15	.20	.30	.40	1.25	3.25
1925D	.55	.85	1.90	3.50	8.25	19.50
1925S	.45	.65	1.10	1.75	5.50	14.50
1926	.15	.20	.30	.40	1.00	2.50
1926D	-	1.40	2.35	3.75	8.50	19.25
1926S	6.50	10.00	11.25	13.00	22.50	43.50
1927	.15	.20	.30	.40	1.00	2.50
1927D	.75	1.15	1.70	2.25	4.50	9.25
1927S	.90	1.40	1.75	2.50	7.25	18.50
1928	.15	.20	.30	.40	1.00	2.50
1928D	.55	.85	1.30	2.00	4.00	8.00
1928S	.60	.90	1.75	3.00	5.50	11.25
1929	.15	.20	.25	.30	1.15	3.25
1929D	.30	.45	.75	1.25	3.00	7.25
1929S	.25	.40	1.05	2.00	4.00	8.50
1930	.15	.20	.25	.30	.75	-
1930D	.15	.20	.25	.35	1.00	2.50
1930S	.15	.20	.25	.35	.75	1.75
1931	-	.60	.75	.90	2.00	4.75
1931D	3.90	-	6.50	7.50	10.00	16.00
1931S	-	80.00	85.00	90.00	97.50	105.00
1932	-	1.75	2.25	3.00	4.75	8.50
1932D	1.05	1.60	1.95	2.50	3.25	5.00
1933	1.10	1.70	2.00	2.50	4.00	8.00
1933D	2.50	3.85	4.70	6.00	9.25	16.75

OUR POLICY: GRADING: Strict Photograde, ANA grading. LAYAWAY 1/3 with your order, and the remaining 2/3 within two months. APPROVAL SERVICE: Three references from coin dealers who now offer you approval service must be furnished for us to check. Money orders, bank drafts no delay; personal checks must clear our bank. POSTAGE & HANDLING: Orders under $100 add $4. RETURN PRIVILEGE: Coins may be returned within 30 days for any reason. California residents add 8.50% sales tax. PLEASE GIVE US SECOND CHOICES. VISA, MASTERCARD, AMERICAN EXPRESS & DISCOVER CARD ARE ACCEPTED. PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE. STORE HOURS: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Mon.-Sat. PHONE 707-544-1621. FAX MESSAGES 707-575-5304.

JACK H. BEYMER – OUR 48th YEAR

2490 W. 3rd Street, Dept. CA, Santa Rosa, CA 95401

707-544-1621 • FAX 707-575-5304

Our new website: www.beymerzcoins.com



Birch ON THE BLOCK

1792 Pattern Cent Brings a Pretty Penny at Auction

by Joshua McMorrow-Hernandez

If you were at the Florida United Numismatists show in Orlando, Florida, back in January and had more than $2 million to spend, you could have bought one of the most important coins in United States history.

No, this isn't a story about the 1913 Liberty Head nickel or the 1804 Draped Bust silver dollar.

While the bourse at the Orange County Convention Center was heating up with the excited patter and chatter of thousands of numismatists, investors and non-collecting tourists and locals browsing the tables of more than 600 attending coin dealers and exhibitors, jubilant fervor was building at the FUN auction conducted by Heritage Auctions of Dallas.

That's where bidders eagerly engaged in the sale of the Donald Groves Partrick Collection, a stunning assemblage of 18th-century American coinage that in many aspects equaled, if not exceeded, the collection of Colonial coins held by the Smithsonian Institution.

Partrick, a prominent figure at Colonial coinage auctions who usually ends up with coins he wants, amassed one of the finest collections in the world of early U.S. coins. So it's no surprise that the 350 coins from this first part of the collection topped $25.9 million on Jan. 8—a staggering sum for any coin sale.

Of particular note was Lot 5504, a coin that would, that evening, break the all-time price record for a one-cent coin.

The coin was the finest-known specimen of the 1792 Birch cent, a U.S. Mint pattern coin named for its engraver, Robert Birch. While many pattern coins have been created over the centuries, few could even approach the historical and cultural significance of the Birch cent, a coin shrouded by intriguing mystery.



The 1792 Birch cent sold at the Heritage Auctions show for more than $2.5 million dollars.

HERITAGE AUCTIONS

A Puzzling 'Penny'

In determining precisely when the Birch cents were struck, the engraver's identity and where the coins are positioned within the legislative proceedings of the Mint's early history, numismatic scholars often find themselves scratching their heads. The Judd-6 Birch cent has a reverse inscription "G.W.Pt.," which is an abbreviated reference to "George Washington President."

Though many individuals would find incredible honor in appearing on a coin, a long-standing tradition has it that President Washington didn't see his likeness on the young nation's money as a mark of distinction. Rather, he's said to have felt it would be a convention too similar to the monetary system of the British, who depict their royalty on coinage.

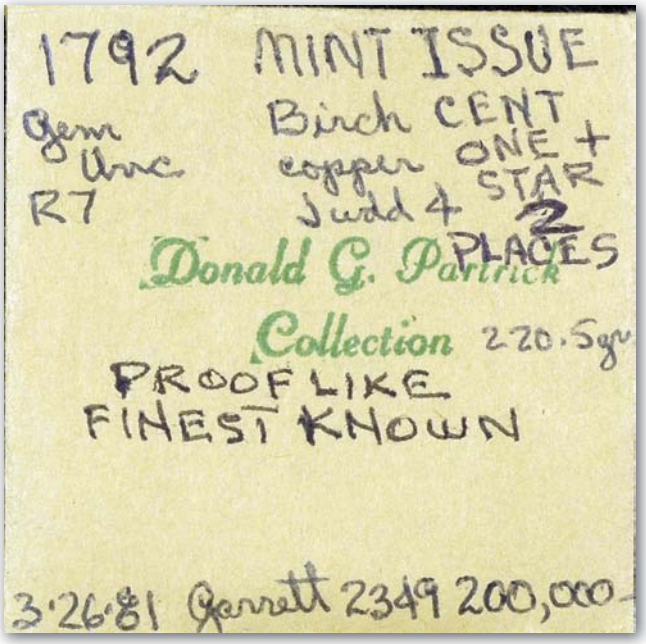
Still, during the early 1790s there was a great push to place Washington's bust on the obverse of our nation's coins—an idea floated at least as early as 1789. That's when English coiner Matthew Boulton suggested that coinage with the first president's bust or a likeness of a female figure representative of the 13 original states would make a "handsome piece of money [and] it would be more difficult to copy."

Boulton, who sought a contract with the U.S. government to produce its coinage, did not wind up with the coveted job. However, his suggestion to place Washington on the obverse of federal coinage drew many supporters early on, prompting engravers Peter Getz and John Gregory Hancock to create patterns featuring Washington.

But the notion proved controversial when it cropped up during congressional proceedings leading to the Mint Act of 1792. Demanding a distinctly different coin system from the monarchical coinage of the British, the House and Senate agreed to a design "emblematic of Liberty" on the obverse, which was stipulated by the time the Mint Act was passed on April 2. Presumably, that meant the Judd-6 cents (with the Washington abbreviation) were struck no later than April 2, 1792.



The reverse of the 1792 Birch cent bears the fraction "1/100" where the lettering G.W.Pt. appeared on an earlier version of this coin.



This coin description slip for Donald Partrick's MS 65 1792 Birch cent includes the March 26, 1981 date of the previous sale and its $200,000 going price at the time.

Correspondence exchanged between Thomas Jefferson and Washington later in 1792 might help to further pinpoint when the Birch cents were struck. An Oct. 15, 1792 letter—in which Jefferson was helping Washington to prepare a State of the Union speech—reported: "There has been also a small beginning in the coinage of half dismes and cents; the want of small coins in circulation calling our first attentions to them." Washington would omit the mention of "cents" from the final draft, mentioning only half dismes during his speech before Congress.

In another letter he wrote to Washington on Dec. 18, 1792, Jefferson referenced silver-center cents (Judd-1) and fusible alloy cents (Judd-2), which were first struck on the previous day. There's also a reference to "the real cent," which was weighted according to intrinsic value and about four times larger than the silver-center cents.

The silver-center cents, recommended by Chief Coiner Henry Voigt, were made by inserting a silver plug valued at ¾ of a cent into a holed copper planchet worth ¼ of a cent. While the silver-content cents were smaller than the Birch cents, the U.S. Mint lacked the necessary technology to produce these planchets with any degree of efficiency.

Mint Director David Rittenhouse, who also was a well-known scientist, suggested using a 25-percent-silver, 75-percent-copper alloy that would meet the necessary bullion value requirements. However, concerns were raised that only experienced metallurgists would be able to discern the silver within the copper-colored coin and therefore few in the general public would trust the coin's intrinsic value.

The Birch cent, believed to be "the real cent" Jefferson mentioned in his letter to Washington, is much larger than the silver-content cents but still adhered to metallic specifications prescribed in the Mint Act, which stated that the copper cent must weigh 11 pennyweights of copper, or a hefty 264 grains.

Rittenhouse, realizing the cumbersome nature of such a large coin, anticipated that the weight of the copper cent would soon be lowered. That indeed happened under the Act of Jan. 14, 1793, bringing copper one-cent coins down to 208 grains (13.48 grams), which was the weight of the Chain cents that were first struck a few weeks later.

The average weight of the Judd-4 Birch cents is 209.2 grains, which is much more in line with the reduced copper cent weight approved by the 1793 Act. It should be noted that the specimen purchased at the FUN show in January tips the scales at 220.8 grains.

While mystique might surround the origins of the Birch cent, what is known virtually beyond the shadow of a doubt regarding the MS-65 Partrick piece is the coin's illustrious provenance. The specimen's original owner was Mint Director Rittenhouse himself. The coin was kept in his family until it went to Col. James W. Ellsworth and later Wayte Raymond and John Work Garrett via a Knoedler Galleries sale in May 1923.

The 1792 Birch cent would remain in the prestigious Garrett Collection for many years and later was transferred to John Hopkins University. Partrick bought the coin for $200,000 during a Bowers & Ruddy auction on March 26, 1981, when it came under the gavel at the final segment of the Garrett Collection sale.

Not surprisingly, the pricey "penny" made headlines upon its sale in 1981, just as it has done this year.

"Hobby pros are rewriting the record books following the fourth and final auction of the famous Garrett coin collection," Roger Boye wrote in an April 19, 1981 column in the *Chicago Tribune*. He went on to write that "bidders in the last sale paid $200,000 for a cent minted in 1792, a record auction price for any copper coin."

Making News Again

Nearly 35 years later, the same piece changed hands for more than 10 times that amount, selling for an impressive $2,585,000, which included the 17.5-percent buyer's fee. The coin is certified by the Numismatic Guaranty Corporation of America (NGC) as Mint State-65 Red-Brown.

Heritage Auctions co-founder Jim Halperin is not surprised that the Birch cent sold for a record-breaking sum.

"We initially predicted it would sell for $2 million—but as it got closer to the auction, we raised our presale estimate to $2.5 million," Halperin said.

The electric atmosphere on the floor was about what Halperin expected for coins of the magnitude of those that hit the block on Jan. 8.

When the hammer fell, the Birch cent became the seventh-most valuable coin Heritage Auctions had ever sold. Of course, the coin's significance is measured by much more than price alone.

"It was probably one of our top five

HERITAGE AUCTIONS

Coin Dealer Newsletter



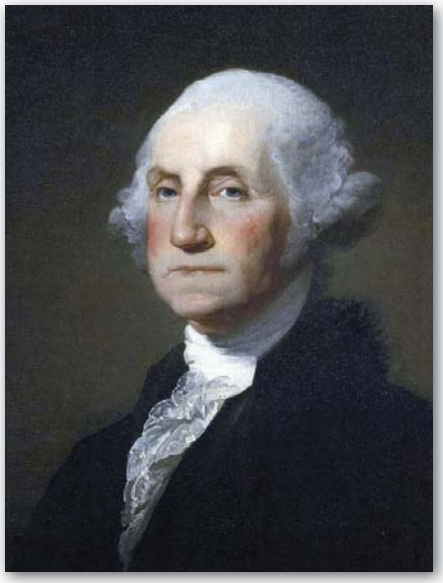
Now Listing
Presidential Dollars

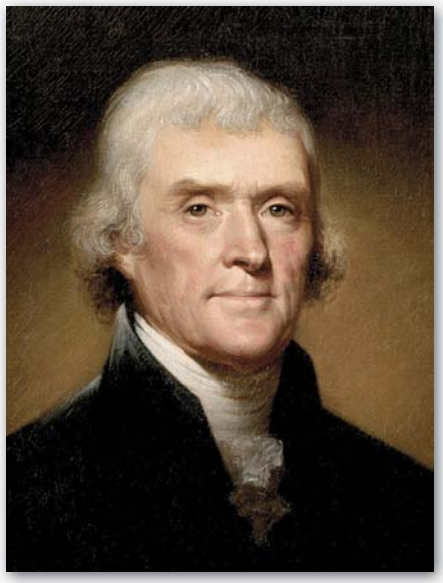
A current sample of all seven of our publications for ONLY $17.75

Save over $24.00 • Free shipping

Dept. CA Coin Dealer Newsletter
P.O. Box 7939 Torrance, CA 90504
(310) 515-7369 • Fax: (310) 515-7534

VISA **www.greysheet.com**





Correspondence between George Washington and Thomas Jefferson in 1792 reported "a small beginning in the coinage of half dismes and cents".

FREE 80 PAGE CATALOG

TOP "AAA" Quality, Precision Cut and Polished GEMSTONES

Our 42nd YEAR

For:
Gem Collectors, "HARD ASSET" Investors, Hobbyist Jewelers Wirewrappers, Manufacturing Jewelers

1,000's of different varieties and sizes

Pioneer Gem Corporation
Dr. Edward J. Nowak, Jr.
PO Box 1513 CA
Auburn, WA 98071-1513
Phone: 253.833.2760
FAX: 253.833.1418
Website: www.pioneergem.com
email: pioneergem@seanet.com

• GOLD • SILVER • PLATINUM •
• ALL MAJOR COINS & BARS •
• ALL SIZES IN STOCK •
• CERTIFIED RARE COINS •
VISIT OUR WEB SITE
www.whitmancoin.com
E-mail: WCJ969@OPTONLINE.NET
WHITMAN COIN EXCHANGE
522 Walt Whitman Rd.
Melville, NY 11747
800-969-7522

coins, historically speaking," Halperin declared. He was pleased with the rousing reception the Birch cent got.

One of the other 1792 patterns from the Partrick Collection, an Eagle-on-Globe copper "Wright" quarter—a coin that was last offered publicly in 1890—was a strong runner-up at the sale, realizing an stunning price of $2,325,500.

"The choice copper and silver dismes were also well received," Halperin reported, referring to two other 1792 patterns that sold at the FUN auction for around $1 million apiece.

"All of the 1792 coins received considerable attention, as well they should have!"

While two 1776 Continental dollars and an 1861 Confederate half dollar also were among the offerings, it was the Birch cent, described by Halperin as "the finest by far," that stole the show—and the attention of Beverly Hills coin dealer Kevin Lipton.

The Judd-4, Pollock-5, MS-65 specimen is the *crème de la crème* of Birch cents, and Lipton was prepared to bid high. The $2,585,000 price the coin eventually realized now stands as the record for any one-cent coin. But Lipton believes he bought the coin for a very reasonable price.

"As a wholesale rare coin dealer, I'm a value buyer and I absolutely feel the Birch cent is undervalued," Lipton said. "Ask any knowledgeable coin dealer out there about this piece and they'll all tell you the same thing—it was sold for far less than anticipated."

Lipton, who expected the coin to sell for at least $3 million, has a theory as to why it didn't sell for more.

"I think there is so much on the market right now," he remarked. "Collectors are saving their money to bid on coins in the huge [D. Brent] Pogue Sale."

He was referring to the extensive group of rare coins that Stack's Bowers Galleries will begin offering in a long-running series of auctions starting this May.

The 55-year-old dealer, who got his start as a full-time professional at the ripe old age of 17, has seen many high-end coins come and go, but the Birch cent, he says, is without equal.

"This coin tells a story by itself," he observed. "The Liberty Head design is there only because George Washington himself refused to have his face on the coin. Even the very inscriptions on the coin—LIBERTY, PARENT OF SCIENCE & INDUSTRY and the edge lettering, which says TO BE ESTEEMED BE USEFUL—are words that were chosen by Benjamin Franklin."

Talking about the coin in further historical detail, Lipton noted that even the denomination of the coin itself, which appears on the reverse, is declared as ONE CENT and represented by the fraction $^1/_{100}$ (a hundredth of a dollar), reflecting Jefferson's push to create a monetary decimal system that was distinct from Britain's.

"There's just so much Early American history contained within this single coin," Lipton exclaimed. "This coin was so very important to our Founding Fathers."

Lipton has handled some major numismatic trophies, including the legendary 1804 silver dollar. Yet nothing, he feels, comes close to the significance of the 1792 Birch cent. Remarking on the coin's historical and numismatic importance, he said this cent is truly one of the 10 greatest American coins.

In describing the special respect he has for early American coinage, Lipton referenced the 1792 Eagle-on-Globe copper Wright quarter, which he also bought during the same Partrick Sale.

PUBLIC DOMAIN



HERITAGE AUCTIONS

The 1792 Eagle-on-Globe "Wright" copper quarter dollar shows Miss Liberty on the obverse and an eagle perching on a globe on the reverse.



ONLY $5.00

Limit One

Send $5.00 and get one old U.S. Standing Liberty Quarter minted before 1931. AG or Better.

We will ALSO send better U.S. coins for you to examine for 15 days. Return any you do not wish to purchase.

PALISADES
P.O. Box 326, Succasunna, NJ 07876

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

UNSEARCHED BANK ROLLED WHEAT CENTS

purchased in large horde! Everything from 1909-1958, even early Indians found! Reports of semi-key & key date coins! A collector even found 1909 SVDB! No telling what YOU MAY FIND! 10 Rolls for $69. 20 Rolls for $136 + BONUS ROLL! 30 Rolls for $199 + 3 BONUS ROLLS! 50 Rolls in a SEALED N.F. String bank box for $349 + 4 BONUS ROLLS! VERY LIMITED SUPPLY LEFT – FREE SHIPPING. Contact Matt @ 315-637-1200 to order/questions or send order w/payment to: UCGS, 511 E. Genesse St., Ste. 13, Fayetteville, NY 13066



QUALITY COINS

Write for FREE Price List of U.S. Coins and Canadian Coins

Thomas Waggoner

P.O. Box 3808
Shawnee, KS 66203

913-631-7718

QUALITY COINS

LINCOLN CENTS

10	11	14	16	17	17-S	18	18-S
19	19-S	20	20-S	21	23	24	25
25-S	26	27	28	28-D	29	29-D	29-S
30	30-D	30-S	31	34	34-D	35	35-D
35-S	36	36-D	36-S	37	37-D	37-S	38
38-D	38-S	39	39-D	39-S	40	40-D	40-S
41	41-D	41-S	42	42-D	42-S	43	43-D
43-S	44	44-D	44-S	45	45-D	45-S	46
46-D	46-S	47	47-D	47-S	48	48-D	48-S
49	49-D	49-S	50	50-D	50-S	51	51-D
51-S	52	52-D	52-S	53	53-D	53-S	54
54-D	54-S	55	55-D	55-S	56	56-D	57
57-D	58	58-D	59	59-D	68-S	69-S	70-S
71-S	72-S	73-S	74-S				

CIRCLE 20 DIFFERENT DATES FOR $10.00 (POSTPAID).
Additional Dates 30¢ each.
10 Day Return privilege
ALL PENNIES AFTER 1958 ARE B.U.

JIM'S COINS
P.O. BOX 304, BLOOMSBURG, PA 17815

Approval Special Only $14.00



1-Liberty Nickel
1-Barber Dime
1-Mercury Dime
1-Buffalo Nickel
1-Indian Cent
1-1909 Cent

We Also Send You Other U.S. Coins On Approval To Pay For or Return in 15 Days.
Send Check or Money Order For $14.00 To:
CHESTNUT COINS
PO Box 91, Bluford, IL 62814

Air-Tites.com, Inc.
Coin, Currency & Casino Chip Supplies
Wholesale & Retail Sales
Capsules • Albums • Folders • Tubes • Slabs •
Storage Boxes • Books • Cleaners • 2x2's • More!
Fast & Friendly Service With Same Day Shipping!
email: sales@air-tites.com
888-264-6701 M-F 8am-6pm

FREE PRICE LIST
U.S./World coins/paper Unc to AG
ANA Grading Standards, raw and certified
15-day return privilege. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
e-mail WilliamChisamore@gmail.com
1-518-495-5177
The Banker P.O. Box 4343CA, Schenectady, NY 12304



The 1792 Birch cent that sold for more than $2.5 million in January 2015 resides in a Numismatic Guaranty Corporation slab and has the coveted CAC sticker.



The Eagle-on-Globe quarter sold for $2.3 million dollars at the Heritage Auction during the FUN coin show in Orlando, Florida, on Jan. 8, 2015.

HERITAGE AUCTIONS

A Rich Legacy

With a history and appeal beyond measure, the Birch cent is a coin Lipton thinks will definitely attract greater attention down the line when the piece comes up at auction once again.

"I think collectors will eventually recognize the deal they have missed out on," he said. "I can see it going for five, maybe even 10 million dollars."

Of course, that's *if* this specimen ever makes it back to sale. Craig Smith, who runs the bullion firm Swiss America, has had his eye on the Birch cent for years. Busy with the daily operations of running his company, which he founded in 1982 in his living room and has seen grow to 75 employees, Smith was unable to personally bid on the coin at the FUN show. He and Lipton are close friends, though, and Smith soon bought the coin from Lipton for an undisclosed amount.

"I've kept every coin I've ever personally bought—even silver dollars I purchased after I first got into the hobby when I was 16 years old," Smith said. "I absolutely have no intention of selling this piece."

In explaining the numismatic significance of the Birch cent, Smith quotes Colonial and Early American coin expert John Kraljevich.

"The Birch cent is, simply, the first American cent," Kraljevich has written.

Reflecting on the critical role the Birch cent played in helping establish a monetary system for the United States, Smith can't overlook the significance the coin plays in symbolically declaring the country's independence.

"Without our own coinage, we weren't a nation," he said. "The Birch cent is really the first enumeration of our nation's monetary decimal system."

Smith, who has seen many ultra-rare numismatic treasures in his 45 years as a coin collector, ultimately sums up his motivation in buying this particular Birch cent not just for its historical significance, but also for its technical merits in the numismatic sense.

"The other [Birch cents] out there are Good, Fine, Very Fine, there's one in AU-58," he said, rattling off the grades of the dozen or so other Birch cents known to exist.

"This one is MS-65," he declared, his voice ringing. "What sold me was the CAC designation on the slab."

In describing the overall appearance of the coin, Smith glowingly remarked on the cent's "smooth, satiny surfaces that are prooflike." Looking beyond the pleasing eye appeal of the coin, he noted a few light marks on the ride side of the obverse. "But," he said, "they're nothing that take away from the beauty of the coin."

Smith is enamored with the national history the Birch cent represents. It's something that leaves him virtually speechless.

"I can't even describe the feeling I have when I hold it in my hands," he said of the encapsulated treasure. "I bought it for its history, beauty and romance.

"The founders of our nation had a major input in deciding what this coin would look like—and given its provenance [traced back to Rittenhouse], you have to imagine that this very coin was held and seen by individuals such as George Washington, James Madison and Alexander Hamilton."

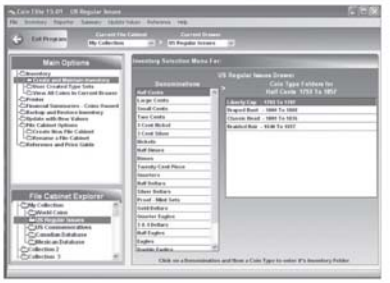
Another Founding Father Smith mentions when discussing the Birch cent is Thomas Jefferson, who was once quoted as saying: "Liberty … is the great parent of science and of virtue."

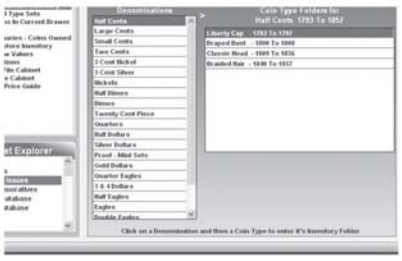
The coin's obverse inscription, LIBERTY PARENT OF SCIENCE & INDUSTRY, clearly hearkens to the enlightenment ideals of another major player whose name Smith invokes—Benjamin Franklin.

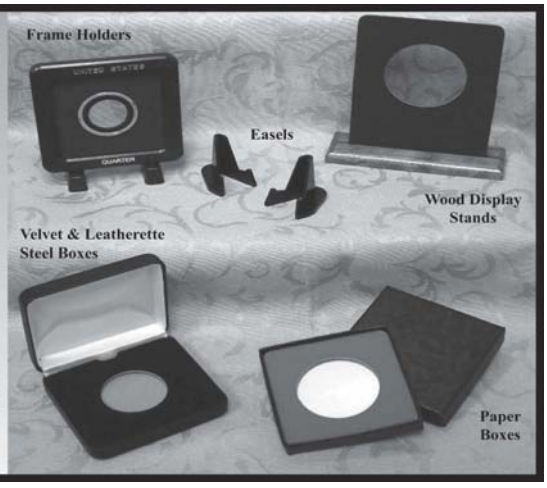
"Franklin," he noted, "died in 1790, two years before the Birch cent was struck, but his principles of liberty, science and industry are literally spelled out on the coin."

Smith also pointed to the echoes of the ever-pragmatic Franklin in the coin's virtuous edge phrase, TO BE ESTEEMED BE USEFUL.

"Liberty, science and industry," Smith commented, "are the things our nation stands for to this day."

WINDOWS
Inventory Software for Coins & Currency
Available for Windows 7, VISTA, XP, ME, NT
Since 1988, Coin Elite has been rated #1 in every magazine review for ease of use, completeness and support!!!
2015 Version
"Best computer coin inventory program I have found: Coin Elite"
David L. Ganz, President A.N.A.* COINage Magazine
*For information purposes only, President '93-'95
"Having tried other commercially available coin programs...I can honestly say that Coin Elite is by far the most economical, versatile and user-friendly program." Treasure Facts Magazine

- Inventories any kind of coin, world or U.S.
- Includes built-in descriptions, market values and mintage values for all U.S. coins 1793 to date; Half Cents to Double Eagles, Commemoratives, Mint & Proof Sets, Commem. Sets & Bullions.
- Add coins to inventory without typing just using mouse.
- Automatically categorizes and lists inventory by coin types (i.e. Barber Dimes, Buffalo Nickels, etc.)
- Value Update Subscriptions available.
- Includes grading pictures for late 19th & 20th century.
- Allows multiple entries of any coin, sets and collections. Flexible coin entry, grading and pricing.
- Financial Summaries automatically compute bottom-line values for coin types, denomination, entire database, sets and collections.
- Prints and designs reports for Coins Owned, Coins Sold, Coins Wanted, Sell Lists, Designs Custom Reports, etc.
- Canadian and Mexican databases extra.

Includes FREE photo-realistic grading pictures.

COIN ELITE.....$79
Includes built-in coin descriptions and market values in various grades.
Shipping and handling for programs – $4.00
Available for Windows 7, VISTA, XP, ME
Trove Software
P.O. Box 218 (Dept CA)
Olathe, KS 66051
Tech Support
MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE!!
800-548-8901
www.trovesoftware.com
Free Downloadable Demo from Website

Air-Tite Holders
Quality Protection for Your Collection
1560 Curran Highway
North Adams, MA 01247
phone: 800-521-1248
fax: 413-664-2733
sales@airtiteholders.com
www.airtiteholders.com
Free Catalog
These items have a variety of sizes and configurations, call for information.


There are now 3 ways
to keep up with BREAKING NEWS
in numismatics
between issues of COINage
www.coinagemag.com
(www.facebook.com/pages/COINage-magazine/ 208751347999?sk=wall)
(twitter.com/#!/coinagemag)

Skyline Coins & Currency

CALL TODAY FOR FREE 32 PAGE CATALOG!
1-800-599-0278
SHOP ONLINE @ WWW.SKYLINECOINS.COM



2014-P&D National Park Quarters

Premium Quality Gem BU

Get all 5 parks from this year, Great Smoky Mt., TN; Shenandoah, VA; Arches, UT; Great Sand Dunes, CO; Everglades, FL.

$14.95 All 10 Coins

3 - Sets..... $43.50

2014-S Clad & Silver Proof National Park Quarters

Premium Quality Gem Proof

Add the 5 parks from this year, Great Smoky Mt., TN; Shenandoah, VA; Arches, UT; Great Sand Dunes, CO; Everglades, FL is both Clad & Silver Proofs. Housed in the original plastic. No Box.



2014-S Clad Proofs..... $12.50
2014-S Silver Proofs..... $25.00
The Pair for..... $37.00



2014-P/D/S/S National Park Quarters 20 Piece Update

Premium Quality Gem BU & Proof

Get all 5 parks from this year, Great Smoky Mt., TN; Shenandoah, VA; Arches, UT; Great Sand Dunes, CO; Everglades, FL. from each of the mints P, D, S-proof & S-silver proof. (Proofs are in original mint plastic, No box.)

$48.00 All 20 Coins

3 - Sets..... $141.00

National Park Quarter Updates

Premium Quality Gem BU & Proof

Proof Coins are in their original plastic holders - no boxes.



2010-P/D/S/S 20pc Update..... $59.00
2011-P/D/S/S 20pc Update..... $59.00
2012-P/D/S/S 20pc Update..... $65.00
2013-P/D/S/S 20pc Update..... $54.50
2014-P/D/S/S 20pc Update..... $48.00

Get all 5 sets 100 pieces $279.00
Get all 100 pieces- 5 sets in a Dansco album $305.00



2014-P&D Presidential Dollars

Premium Quality Gem BU

Get all 4 presidents. Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge, Herbert Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt taken from the mint set.

$23.95 All 8 Coins

5 - Sets..... $118.00

2014-S Presidential Proof Sets

Premium Quality Gem Proof



Get all 4 presidents. Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge, Herbert Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt. In original plastic. No box. **$15.95** per set

5 Sets... $78.00 10 Sets... $150.00



2014-P/D/S Presidential Dollars 12 Piece Set

Premium Quality Gem BU

Get all 12 issues - 4 P-mint, 4 D-mint, & 4 S-mint proofs (No box, in the original mint plastic).

$38.50 All 12 Coins

3 - Sets..... $112.50



Presidential Dollar 12 Coin P/D/S Sets

Premium Quality Gem BU & Proof

12 coin year sets featuring the P-mint BU, D-mint BU and the S-mint proof sets in the original plastic, no boxes.

2007-P/D/S..... $28.95
2008-P/D/S..... $33.95
2009-P/D/S..... $29.95
2010-P/D/S..... $44.95
2011-P/D/S..... $49.95
All Five Sets (60 Coins)..... $179.00



2007 to 2011-P/D/S All 60 Coins in a Dansco Album... $199.00

2014 Update Sets

Premium Quality Gem BU & Proof



Receive the P&D plus the S-mint proofs.

2014-P/D/S Lincolns..... $6.50
2014-P/D/S Nickels..... $4.95
2014-P/D/S/S Dimes..... $14.50
2014-P/D/S/S Halves..... $39.50
2014-P/D/S Sacagaweas.... $15.50
All 17 Pieces..... $75.00

2014-P&D Cent, Nickel & Dime Rolls



Premium Quality Choice to Gem Brilliant Uncirculated



Fresh from the US Mint!

2014-P&D Lincoln Rolls (50 coin roll)... $7.95
2014-P&D Jefferson Rolls (40 coin roll)... $15.95
2014-P&D Roosevelt Rolls (50 coin roll)... $27.95
All three Roll Pairs (6 Rolls)... $49.50

2014 Baseball Hall of Fame BU & Proof Commems

Premium Quality Gem Brilliant Uncirculated & Proof

These historic Commemorative coins are surely to sell out! The obverse is concave and the reverse is convex, accentuating the designs and representing the first "curved coins" ever produced by the US Mint. In original mint box with COA.



2014-S Baseball Clad Half Dollar Proof... $25.00
2014-D Baseball Clad Half BU..... $25.00
The Pair for..... $49.00



2014-P Baseball Silver Dollar Proof... $89.00
2014-P Baseball Silver Dollar BU..... $79.00
The Pair for..... $165.00

PO Box 189-CAG Manakin Sabot VA 23103 ★ Shipping available within the US only

Please add $7.00 shipping & handling to all orders
VA Residents Add 5.3% Sales Tax Prices are subject to change without notice

Skyline Coins & Currency

CALL TODAY FOR FREE 32 PAGE CATALOG!
1-800-599-0278
SHOP ONLINE @ WWW.SKYLINECOINS.COM

1934 to 2008-P/D/S Lincoln Cent Set in Album

Premium Quality BU & Proof




Get all 218 Lincoln Cents! Nice red issues. Includes all of the S-mint proof issues!

$489.00 per 218-coin set in album

1999 to 2008-P/D/S/S Complete Statehood Quarter Set

Premium Quality Gem BU & Proof




Includes all 100 P&D brilliant uncirculated issues, 50 S-mint clad and 50 S-mint silver proof issues set in two deluxe Dansco albums. A perfect gift for school-age grandchildren!

$539.00 per 200-coin set in 2 albums

Peace Dollar Starter Set



Premium Quality
Brilliant Uncirculated

A great start to your set!

1922.....	$30.95	1923-D..	$44.95
1922-D..	$37.95	1923-S...	$37.95
1922-S...	$37.95	1924.....	$31.95
1923.....	$30.95	1925.....	$31.95

All Eight Dates... $279.00

1938 to 2005-P/D/S Jefferson Nickel Set in Album

Premium Quality BU & Proof




Get all 192 Jefferson Nickels including the 40% silver issues. Selected for full strike and rich color!

$495.00 per 192-coin set in album

1948 to 1963-P/D/S Complete Franklin Half Dollar Set

Premium Quality Gem BU & Proof




All 35 issued Franklin Halves matched for bright luster and set in a Dansco Album.

$655.00 per 35-coin set in album

Morgan Dollar Starter



Premium Quality
Brilliant Uncirculated

1878 to 1904 & 1921:
Ten Different Coins!
Get at least one P-mint, D-mint, S-mint & O-mint.

$395.00

2006 to 2014-P/D/S Jefferson Nickel Set in Album

Premium Quality Gem BU & Proof




27-Coin Set in Album. Album has extra holes to keep your set going thru 2028!

$69.00 per 27-coin set in album

1964 to 2011-P/D/S/S Kennedy Half Dollar Set

Premium Quality BU & Proof




Get all 158 issues including the S-mint Clad & Silver proofs, as well as the 90% & 40% silver issue set in a Dansco album.

$899.00 per 158-coin set in album

2013 $1 Federal Reserve Star Notes

Premium Quality Gem Crisp Uncirculated



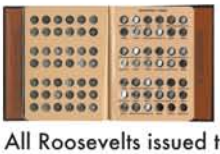
FR 1935-K* Dallas (FW)

The first 2013 $1 Star note we have seen! **$11.95** each

3- Consecutive..... $34.50

1946 to 2014-P/D/S/S Complete Roosevelt Dime Set

Premium Quality BU & Proof




All Roosevelts issued to date, 48 90% silver BU coins, 98 P&D clad BU coins, 47 S-mint clad & 23 S-mint silver coins all in an album.

$519.00 per 216-coin set in album

2012 & 2014-P/D/S/S Kennedy Half Dollar

Premium Quality Gem BU & Proof




Get all 12 issues including the S-mint Clad & Silver proofs, as well as the P&D BU's in a Dansco album.

$289.00 per 12-coin set in album

2013 $5 Federal Reserve Star Notes

Premium Quality Gem Crisp Uncirculated



FR 1996-L*
San Francisco
Printed in DC.

$19.95 each

3 - Consecutive..... $57.50

PO Box 189-CAG Manakin Sabot VA 23103 ★ Shipping available within the US only

Please add $7.00 shipping & handling to all orders
VA Residents Add 5.3% Sales Tax Prices are subject to change without notice

THE BIRCH CENT OF 1792



1792 Birch cent

Its Creation Required an Act of Congress

by R.W. Julian

Penny-ante" got a whole new meaning earlier this year when Heritage Auctions sold a 1792 pattern cent for the astounding sum of nearly $2.6 million, including the standard 17.5-percent buyer's fee.

It came from the superb Donald Partrick Collection, which had been carefully assembled over the course of many years. Not only was the price an extraordinary one, but the history behind this rare pattern piece is equally fascinating.

In some ways, the story of this coin began in 1783, when Thomas Jefferson, serving as a congressman under the Articles of Confederation, suggested that the United States strike a coin worth one cent as part of an overall scheme for a monetary system. The Continental Congress, in fact, approved the idea in August 1786, but a lack of money doomed any thought of a mint or monetary system for the time being.

The first cents struck under the authority of the Confederation government came in 1787, when a private contractor, James Jarvis, arranged to make the famed Fugio copper coins. Only a few hundred thousand had been struck, however, when the coiner ran out of money, most of his funds having been used in paying a large bribe to get the contract.

Although the new federal government began operations under the U.S. Constitution in the spring of 1789, little was done at first to create a system of coinage for the country. In early 1790, however, a South Carolinian named John Hinckley Mitchell, in a petition to Congress, offered to act as an intermediary in having U.S. coins struck at the private mint of Matthew Boulton in Soho, near Birmingham, England.

Congress gave the petition to Secretary of State Jefferson, who turned thumbs down on the idea. Jefferson did not believe the new nation ought to have its coins struck abroad, no matter how reliable the coiner. The solons responded to Jefferson by asking Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton to prepare a report on a mint and coinage for the United States.

Hamilton did as he was asked, but the report took several months to prepare. There was considerable correspondence with individuals in both Europe and America on the kinds of coinage needed for an emerging nation. At length, however, the report was sent to the House of Representatives in late January 1791. A copy was made available to the Senate, as well.

***

Although Hamilton's 15,000-word report was well thought out, Congress did little at first except to authorize President George Washington, in March 1791, to proceed with whatever measures he thought necessary to create a mint establishment. The president made every effort over the next several months to do just that—but by the fall of 1791, it was realized that more was needed than just good wishes from Congress.

The annual State of the Union message was delivered by the president in late October 1791. It contained a veiled hint that Congress ought to prepare a written law to guide the government in creating a mint and coinage. Within a short time after that, the Senate did appoint a special committee to write the necessary draft legislation. The committee was chaired by Sen. Robert Morris, a well-known figure of that era.

By late December 1791, the committee had prepared a draft bill for Senate consideration. After some minor debate and changes, the Senate in fact passed the Morris bill and it was sent to the House of Representatives for consideration in January 1792.

At first, the House did little, but it is known that the Senate bill had some controversial features, with one in particular raising

STACK'S BOWERS

eyebrows among the legislators. The problem was that the Senate bill mandated the use of the current president's head on the coinage in all three metals—gold, silver and copper. The ninth section of the proposed bill read as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That upon the said coins respectively there shall be the following devices and legends, namely: Upon one side of each of the said coins there shall be an impression or representation of the head of the President of the United States for the time being, with an inscription which shall express the initial or first letter of his Christian or first name, and his surname at length, the succession of the Presidency numerically, and the year of the coinage …"

A private engraver named Peter Getz decided to execute half-dollar dies illustrating the Senate proposal for the head of the president to appear. Specimens were struck and circulated among key congressmen, but nothing came of the effort except, of course, to provide a fine collectible for future generations of numismatists.

***

During January and February 1792, there was growing dislike among some House members for the idea of a presidential portrait on the coinage. It has long been rumored that this opposition was due to the influence of President Washington, who was said to be opposed to the idea. Recent research, however, has thrown doubt on this belief.

It was at this point that the prototype for the Birch cent appeared on the scene. An unknown engraver, possibly Ernest Frederick Guyer, executed a pair of cent dies very close to the later Birch cent but with "G.W. Pt" (George Washington, President) on the reverse. This appears to have been an attempt at compromise between those who wanted a full presidential portrait and those opposed.

Only one of the "G.W. Pt" pieces is now known, in white metal (tin). It is likely that all of the strikes were in soft metal, as the dies were probably not hardened. Samples were no doubt handed to a few key congressmen—but again, nothing came of the suggested compromise.

This "G.W. Pt" pattern is, however, a very special piece. The inscription on the obverse, LIBERTY PARENT OF SCIENCE & INDUSTRY, was later used on the patterns and official coinage struck after the Mint law had been enacted in early April 1792. This, in turn, indicates that the Washington Administration was closely involved with the abortive pattern piece, even though the law had yet to be passed by Congress. The inscription would, of necessity, have been approved personally by the president.

***

In March 1792, the House began to debate the Senate bill. The controversial section about the presidential portrait occupied considerable time and, in due course, the idea was rejected by a narrow vote. The Senate adhered to its version, but in due course a compromise was reached and the portrait section was deleted. The bill was then signed into law by the president on April 2, 1792.

Within a short time after the bill had become law, Washington persuaded the eminent scientist David Rittenhouse to become the acting director of the Mint. Rittenhouse was at first reluctant due to ongoing health problems, but agreed to at least put the new Mint on a good footing. He later formally accepted the directorship, however, and served with distinction until failing health forced his resignation in June 1795.

The new director realized that it was important to begin coinage as soon as possible. With the unofficial blessing of the government, he put an engraver to work on three denominations: the cent, half disme and disme. The latter two were executed from



1792 pattern cent with G.W. Pt on the reverse

new designs prepared by Joseph Ceracchi, an Italian artist, but the cent was something special.

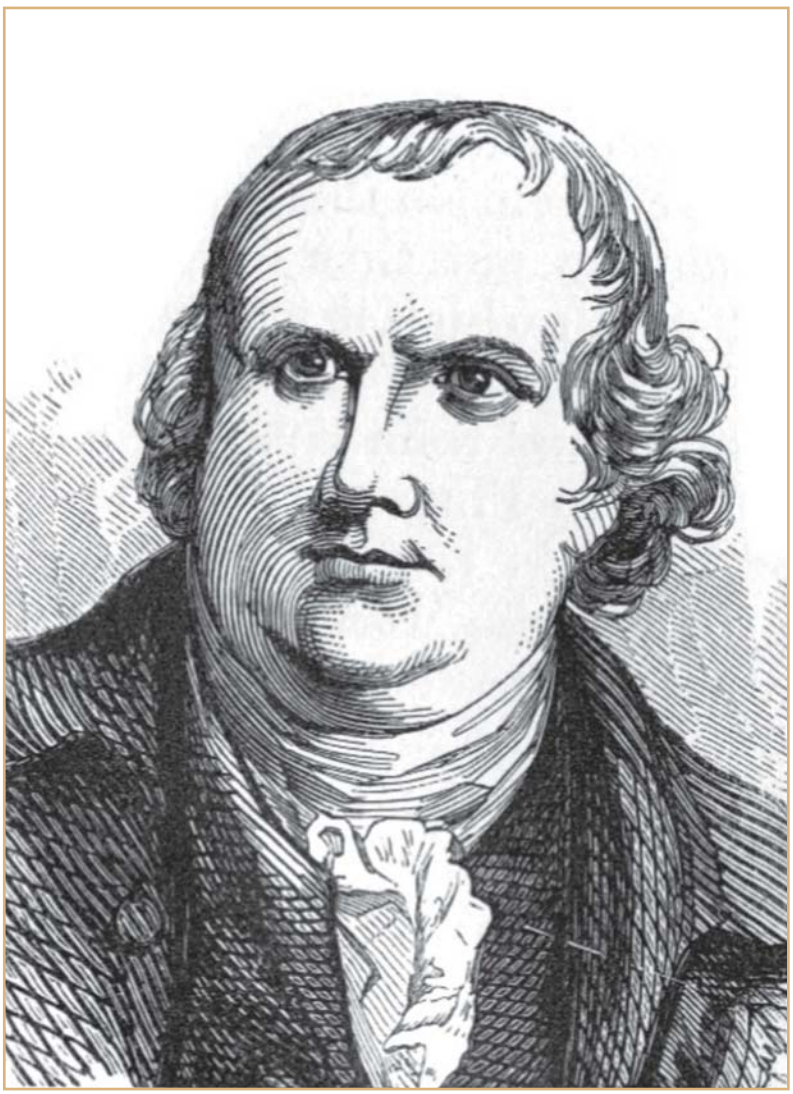
An engraver, believed to be the same Ernest Frederick Guyer as earlier, re-engraved the cent dies (with the "G.W. Pt") to eliminate the reference to the president. The revised dies were ready by the end of June 1792, but a lack of copper and the means to prepare planchets for an extensive coinage meant that no cent pieces were struck at that time.

When Guyer redid the cent dies, he added the name BIRCH on the truncation of the Liberty head. As it is known that Robert Birch, the person in question, did not engrave the dies, it seem likely—though speculative—that he was responsible for the drawings from which the earlier cent dies had been made.

(Little is actually known about Robert Birch, except that he was an artist at one point in his life. His name does appear in the Mint fiscal accounts for 1793, but only for selling medicine for the horses which were used to power some of the Mint's machines.)



1792 pattern half dollar



Sen. Robert Morris chaired the committee that wrote the coinage bill in 1791.

There was a limited coinage of half dismes in July 1792—about 1,800 pieces. No dismes were struck, except perhaps as trial pieces to test the dies. The cent and disme dies were held over for possible later use. There was an abortive plan to strike cents for circulation in late September or early October 1792, but this had to be shelved due to technical problems as well as a lack of copper.

***

The price of copper had risen in the latter part of 1792, making the legal cent of 264 grains (17.11 grams) a financial liability. Considering the cost of manufacture, the Mint was likely to lose money at this weight.

In the meantime, Chief Coiner Henry Voight came up with some new ideas for cent coinage. One of these was to insert a small plug of silver in the center of each coin, while another was to strike cents of billon (an alloy with a small amount of silver). The primary point of Voight's proposals was to have cent coins much smaller in size than the bulky Birch cent.

On Dec. 18, 1792, Thomas Jefferson (as Secretary of State, he had been delegated by the president to oversee the Mint) sent the following message to Washington:

"Th: Jefferson has the honor to send the President 2 cents made on Voight's plan, by putting a silver plug worth ¾ of a cent into a copper [planchet] worth ¼ of a cent. Mr. Rittenhouse is about to make a few by mixing the same plug by fusion with the same quantity of copper. He will then make of copper alone of the same size, and lastly he will make the real cent, as ordered by Congress, four times as big. Specimens of these several ways of making the cent will be delivered to the Committee of Congress now having that subject before them."

There is no doubt that the "real" cents ordered by Congress were the same Birch cents. It is

STACK'S BOWERS



1792 pattern quarter dollar

therefore very likely that the Partrick specimen just sold was one of those pieces reported by Thomas Jefferson in his Dec. 18 letter.

The net result of the experiments in December 1792 was that Congress reduced the weight of the cent from 264 to 208 grains. Coinage on this revised standard began in February 1793 with the well-known Chain cents.

Very few of the Birch cents were struck, and the superb Partrick specimen will long be a sought-after coin whenever it appears in future auctions.

***

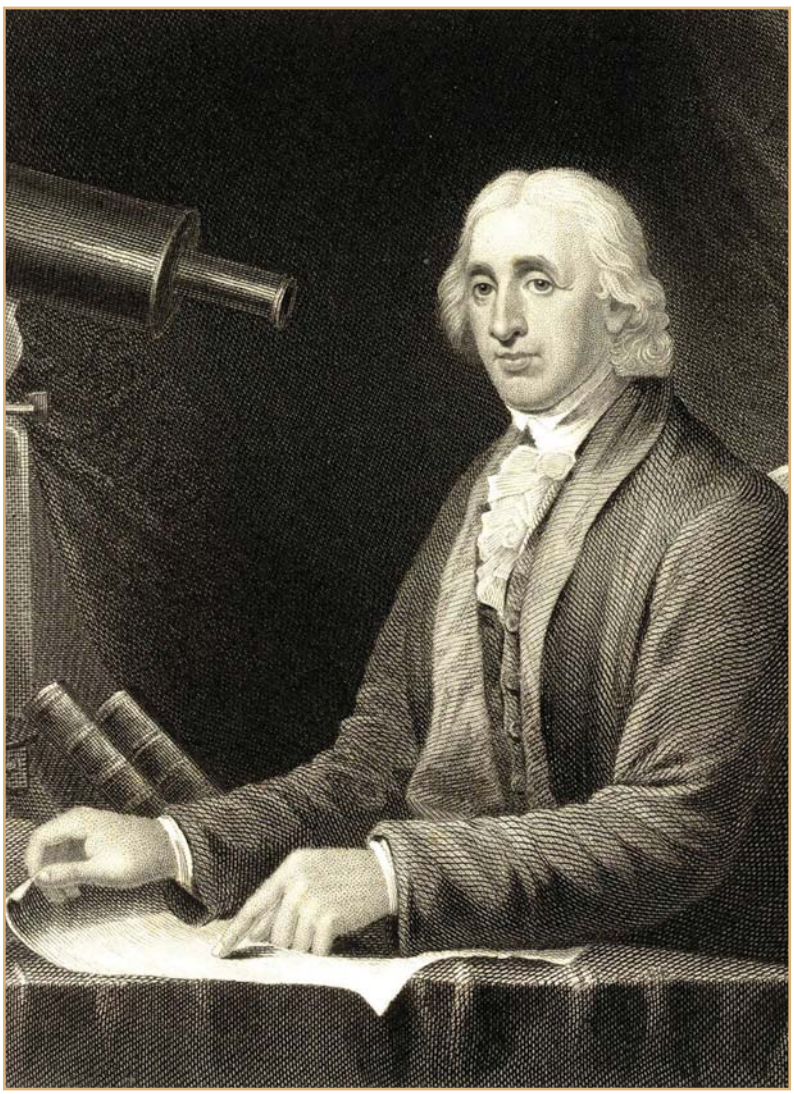
As an interesting footnote, the same buyer who obtained the Birch cent at the Partrick Sale also purchased the equally famous 1792 pattern quarter dollar for $2.2 million. This piece was long considered to be a cent pattern due to a mistake made by a writer in the 1830s named William Dunlap.

The dies for the 1792 quarter dollar were actually prepared by the famed early American artist and engraver Joseph Wright, but he had died in September 1793 during a yellow fever epidemic that devastated Philadelphia. The Wright family papers had been obtained by Dunlap, who incorrectly assumed that a drawing, similar to the finished quarter dollar pattern, had been designed for a cent.

It was not until the early 1960s, when researcher Donald Taxay worked in the National Archives, that the truth of the design was uncovered. Taxay found records indicating that the executor of Wright's estate had applied to the government to be paid for a pair of quarter dollar dies.

Despite Taxay's discovery, for an uncertain reason some numismatic writers still refer to the 1792 Wright pattern as a cent—but this, of course, is not correct.

Whatever their history, the new owner can be justifiably proud of owning two such historic and rare coins from the Partrick Collection.



Mint Director David Rittenhouse

HERITAGE AUCTIONS

by Ray Levato

Ray Levato is a retired television newscaster who started collecting Lincoln cents at age 7 in 1955. He has a lifelong fascination with the hobby's rich history.



Numismatic Nostalgia:

The Nifty Fifties



For a kid growing up in the 1950s, 35 cents—a quarter and a dime—was a magical sum. With 35 cents, you could get into the show for a Saturday afternoon double feature (always at least one shoot-'em-up Western) and buy all the penny candy you could get sick on in four hours.

That's when a "penny" bought a real piece, or pieces, of candy. In the case of those multi-colored candy dots on paper tape—stuck three to a row—you could buy several long strips of dots for one Lincoln. Today, just four of those little strips will set you back $1.99.

Where I grew up, Saturday afternoons were spent at the Rialto Theatre, and the corner candy store right next to the Rialto was owned by the Questa sisters—who must have been in their 80s at the time. We called the place "Questy's." Don't ask me why.

This Saturday ritual was probably played out in thousands of small towns across America, especially during those long winter months. After all, there was no cable TV. No Internet. No cell phones or iPads. Heck, most of us didn't even have a color TV at home.

***

What got me thinking about this is that the small box of Milk Duds I could get for five cents back then now costs a buck or more.

Back then, you were likely to see a variety of coins in circulation. "Mercury" dimes as well as Roosevelt dimes. Buffalo nickels as well as Jeffersons. Walking Liberty half dollars as well as Franklins. And occasionally, Standing Liberty quarters along with Washingtons.

Of course, the dimes, quarters and halves were all 90-percent silver. And lucky was the kid whose dad went down to the bank and picked up some new rolls of silver coins to put away.

People didn't make a lot of money in the 1950s, but neither did things cost a lot of money. You could mail a letter for three cents (a first-class stamp went up to four cents in 1958).

A Mickey Mouse lunch pail for school cost less than $1. So you could say that having a pocketful of change was like having a small fortune for a kid.

Today, you can buy "retro" Fifties candy on Amazon to go with your hulahoop collection: chocolate candy cigarettes, Necco wafers in a variety of colors, Dots, Mary Janes (old-fashioned peanut butter taffy), sugar-coated Chuckles (a chewy jelly candy in a variety of flavors), root beer barrels, candy necklaces, Atomic Fireballs, Sugar Daddy, rock candy, and so on.

***

COINage Senior Editor Ed Reiter remembers the excitement of searching for old coins while growing up in the 1950s.

"While most kids were oblivious to coins' collectibility," Reiter recalls, "some really worthwhile late-date coins were available from circulation, for face value, in the Fifties—notably the 1955 doubled-die cent, but also the 1950-D nickel, the 1955-S cent and numerous other low-mintage coins from 1955.

"Also, it was possible, thought difficult, to find scarce older coins in pocket change."

Reiter found a 1909-S VDB Lincoln cent while looking through coins in the cash register of a neighborhood store (with the owner's permission).

"It was in Poor condition, and the current Red Book listed its value as only $9 in Good condition," he remembers, "but it was unmistakably an S-VDB cent."

Ed later sold it to a coin-collecting classmate for $1.25—"which we agreed was a fair price for a coin that was Poor in every respect but the clear visibility of the date, mint mark and designer's initials."



1909-S VDB Lincoln cent

HERITAGE AUCTIONS





Wartime silver nickel

"I'd guess I spent that $1.25 on a couple bottles of Coke, a large bag of potato chips and a half-dozen comic books," he said.

Sadly for today's kids, it's much harder to find valuable old coins in pocket change. But there are still some opportunities if you want to put in some effort.

Get rolls of coins from your bank. Old Lincoln "wheat pennies" are your best bet, but I wouldn't overlook nickels and dimes. If you're lucky, you might find one or two worth holding onto—perhaps a pre-1965 90-percent-silver Roosevelt dime or a wartime silver nickel.

Now that the price of silver is down from the stratosphere, look for "junk" coin deals on e-Bay.

And visit local coin shows, where you usually can haggle down the price of a coin—especially late in the day.

But don't forget, you've also got to re-roll those coins for the trip back to the bank. Nevertheless, the search will be half the fun.





Pre-1965 90-percent-silver Roosevelt dime

HERITAGE AUCTIONS / PCGS

One Spot
can ruin your coins!
All it takes
is a bad holder.
Want good products?
Order our catalog!
Kointainer Quality since 1950
— No Spots!
Please send a self addressed stamped envelope to:
E&T Kointaine
POB 4128CN, Sidney, OH 45365
www.vcoins.com/us/kointainer
MEMBER
Visit us on the web at: www.vcoins.com/us/kointainer

GOLD & SILVER
Investor's Guide
This special Gold & Silver issue is a broad collection of articles and analysis of today's market.
order online
WWW.COINAGEMAG.COM
Or send $7.87* (includes p&h) check or money order payable to COINage along with your name and mailing address to:
GOLD & SILVER: Investor's Guide
c/o Beckett Media, LLC
4635 McEwen Rd, Dallas, TX 75244
*TX residents add 8.25% tax; Canadian/Foreign orders, please add $5.00.

1816-1857 Liberty Head Large Cents

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1816	30	35	55	125	275	400	550	3500
1817 (13 stars)	25	35	50	100	250	325	700	2500
1817 (15 stars)	40	60	100	250	800	1500	2500	-
1818	30	40	50	100	200	275	450	2250
1819/8	30	40	50	125	350	550	1000	-
1819 (large date)	20	30	40	100	225	300	575	2750
1819 (small date)	30	40	50	75	200	300	600	-
1820 (2 over 1)	25	35	50	75	200	250	400	2000
1820 (large date)	30	40	60	100	200	250	350	-
1820 (small date)	30	40	50	150	450	625	1250	12000
1821	50	125	275	550	1500	2500	8500	-
1822	30	40	75	150	425	675	1250	5500
1823/2	125	300	675	1250	3000	7000	20000	-
1823	175	325	600	1500	5000	8500	30000	135000
1823 (private restrike)	500	600	700	800	1000	1200	2000	-
1824/2	30	60	150	525	1250	2000	6250	-
1824	20	35	50	175	550	900	2000	14000
1825	30	40	75	200	500	825	1750	9750
1826/5	50	60	100	300	1500	2500	5000	-
1826	20	30	65	125	350	450	1000	3750
1827	20	30	50	125	250	400	950	5250
1828 (wide date)	20	30	50	125	275	425	900	4500
1828 (narrow date)	30	40	50	100	300	600	1800	-
1829 (large letters)	20	30	50	125	225	375	1000	9250
1829 (medium letters)	30	40	80	300	800	2000	5000	-
1830 (large letters)	20	30	40	75	225	300	625	3750
1830 (medium letters)	50	100	300	750	2000	3000	7000	-
1831 (large letters)	20	30	40	75	225	300	525	3500
1831 (medium letters)	30	35	40	75	200	400	800	-
1832 (large letters)	18	25	35	75	225	250	500	2500
1832 (medium letters)	30	35	40	75	200	400	800	-
1833	20	30	40	75	225	250	525	2750
1834 (large letters, large 8, large stars)	18	25	35	75	225	325	500	1750
1834 (medium letters, large 8, large stars)	250	300	600	1200	4000	5000	6000	-
1834 (medium letters, small 8, large stars)	25	30	40	75	150	250	500	-
1834 (medium letters, large 8, small stars)	25	30	40	75	150	250	500	-
1835 (large 8, large stars)	20	30	40	75	150	250	375	2250
1835 (small 8, small stars)	25	30	40	75	150	300	600	-
1835 (bust of 1836)	25	30	40	75	150	200	500	-
1836	18	25	35	75	150	250	350	2250
1837 (medium letters, plain cord)	18	25	35	65	125	225	325	1250
1837 (small letters, plain cord)	25	30	40	75	150	200	500	-
1837 (bust of 1838, beaded cord)	25	30	40	75	150	200	300	-
1838	18	25	35	65	125	225	350	1500
1839 (bust of 1838, beaded cord)	20	30	40	75	125	275	475	2500
1839/6 (plain cord)	400	700	1500	2750	8000	25000	-	-
1839 (silly head, beaded cord)	30	40	50	100	275	425	800	3500
1839 (booby head, beaded cord)	30	40	50	125	300	425	800	3000
1839 (petite head, braded hair)	18	25	35	75	150	250	550	4000
1840 (large date)	15	20	30	50	125	200	400	3500
1840 (small date)	30	35	40	50	100	250	500	-
1840 (small date over large 18)	40	50	80	150	200	400	1250	-
1841	15	20	30	50	125	250	375	1750
1842 (large date)	30	35	40	50	100	200	300	1750
1842 (small date)	30	35	40	50	100	175	400	-
1843 (petite head, small letters)	30	35	40	50	100	200	375	1750
1843 (petite head, large letters)	30	35	40	50	80	150	400	-
1843 (bust of 1844, large letters)	30	35	40	50	80	150	400	-
1844	30	35	40	50	125	225	375	2250
1844/81	50	70	90	150	300	800	2000	-
1845	30	35	40	50	100	150	300	1500
1846 (small date)	30	35	40	50	100	150	300	1500
1846 (medium date)	30	35	40	50	80	150	400	-
1846 (large date)	40	50	80	150	300	800	1600	-
1847	30	35	40	50	75	150	275	1250
1847 (over small 7)	30	50	100	175	500	600	1400	-
1848	30	35	40	50	100	150	275	1250
1849	30	35	30	40	100	175	325	2000
1850	15	20	30	40	75	125	200	950
1851	15	18	25	35	75	125	200	900
1851/81	50	60	75	125	200	300	800	-
1852	15	15	20	30	75	125	200	950
1853	15	18	25	40	70	125	200	800
1854	30	35	40	50	65	125	175	775
1855 (upright 55)	30	35	40	50	60	125	175	825
1855 (slanting 55)	50	60	70	90	100	150	250	-
1855 (slanting 55, knob on ear)	50	60	70	90	100	250	500	-
1856 (upright 5)	30	35	40	50	60	125	200	850
1856 (slanting 5)	30	35	40	50	80	150	200	-
1857 (large date)	60	75	125	150	250	325	450	1500
1857 (small date)	90	100	150	225	250	400	600	-

1856-1858 Flying Eagle Cents

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1856	25	35	45	65	150	200	425	4250
1857	30	35	40	50	175	225	500	4000
1858/7	30	100	225	425	850	1500	3250	12000
1858 (small letters)	30	40	45	60	150	225	500	4000
1858 (large letters)	30	40	45	60	150	225	400	4500

1856-1858 Flying Eagle Cents Proofs

	MS60	MS61	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS66	MS67
1856	14500	15000	16000	18000	22000	32750	52500	100000
1857	4500	4750	5750	9250	16000	30000	58000	-
1858 (small letters)	4500	4750	5750	7750	12500	28000	45000	-
1858 (large letters)	4250	4500	5250	7500	12250	28000	45000	-
1859	12	18	25	50	100	175	275	3750
1860	10	15	20	30	75	90	175	1250
1860 (pointed bust)	20	30	40	60	100	150	300	5000
1861	25	30	40	60	100	150	200	1500
1862	8	10	10	15	35	60	100	1275
1863	8	10	15	20	35	60	100	1000
1864 (copper, nickel)	18	25	35	50	80	90	175	1750
1864 (bronze, rounded bust, no L)	10	15	20	40	60	80	100	350
1864 (bronze, pointed bust)	50	75	125	150	250	325	425	1750

1859-1909 Indian Head Cents

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1865	8	12	18	25	45	55	100	450
1866	40	50	75	100	175	225	300	1000
1867	50	75	90	125	175	225	275	1000
1868	35	50	75	125	175	225	275	875
1869	75	125	200	325	450	500	675	1500
1869/9	200	400	600	800	900	1000	1200	2500
1870	75	125	200	300	425	475	575	1250
1871	75	125	250	300	400	525	625	2000
1872	100	200	300	400	550	675	775	2750
1873 (closed 3)	25	40	65	100	200	250	400	1500
1873 (closed 3, doubled liberty)	300	500	1000	1600	2500	4000	8000	-
1873 (open 3)	25	35	60	75	175	200	300	1000
1874	15	25	50	65	100	150	225	600
1875	15	30	50	70	125	150	250	600
1876	30	40	75	125	200	250	325	700
1877	625	800	1000	1750	2500	2750	3750	8500
1878	25	35	60	125	225	250	350	800
1879	7	10	15	35	75	80	100	325
1880	4	6	8	12	30	50	80	300
1881	3	5	7	10	25	30	55	300
1882	3	5	7	10	25	30	55	275
1883	3	5	7	10	25	30	55	250
1884	4	6	8	12	30	45	80	350
1885	6	8	15	25	65	75	100	525
1886	3	6	20	50	150	175	200	1250
1886 (obverse of 1887)	7	10	25	50	150	150	200	850
1887	3	4	6	8	18	30	55	325
1888/7	2000	3000	6000	8500	-	-	-	-
1888	2.5	4	6	8	25	30	70	650
1889	2	3	4	6	15	25	50	300
1890	2	3	4	6	12	25	50	350
1891	2	3	4	6	12	25	50	275
1892	2	3	4	6	20	25	50	250
1893	2	3	4	6	18	25	50	225
1894	5	6	12	20	40	55	75	425
1894 (double die date)	25	40	80	175	300	400	900	7250
1895	2	2.50	3	4	12	20	40	200
1896	2	2.50	3	4	15	20	40	200
1897	2	2.50	3	4	15	20	40	225
1898	2	2.50	3	4	15	20	40	175
1899	2	2.50	3	4	15	20	40	175
1900	2	2.50	3	4	12	20	35	175
1901	2	2.50	3	4	12	20	35	175
1902	2	2.50	3	4	12	20	35	175
1903	2	2.50	3	4	12	20	35	175
1904	2	2.50	3	4	12	20	35	175
1905	2	2.50	3	4	12	20	35	175
1906	2	2.50	3	4	12	20	35	175
1907	2	2.50	3	4	12	20	35	175
1908	2	2.50	3	4	12	20	35	175
1908-S	65	80	100	125	150	200	250	775
1909	10	12	15	18	20	30	40	150
1909-S	450	500	550	600	700	850	1000	2250

1859-1909 Indian Head Cents Proofs

	MS60	MS61	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS66	MS67
1859	575	750	1250	1750	3000	4500	7000	20000
1860	425	550	750	1250	2250	3000	6250	14000
1861	450	750	900	2000	2750	6750	14000	-
1862	425	500	600	950	1500	2250	4500	12000
1863	450	575	700	975	1250	2500	5250	15250
1864 (copper, nickel)	425	475	575	950	1500	250	4750	14000
1864 (bronze, rounded bust, no L)	475	550	600	775	975	1500	3000	6000
1864 (bronze, pointed bust)	12000	14000	15000	25000	48000	58000	-	-
1865	200	225	275	425	575	1250	2250	-
1866	225	275	325	400	450	800	1250	-
1867	225	250	275	400	475	700	1250	-
1868	200	275	350	400	500	675	1000	-
1869	275	325	400	475	550	775	1250	-
1870 (shallow N)	250	275	325	400	475	700	-	-
1870 (bold N)	225	250	275	300	-	-	-	-
1871 (shallow N)	250	300	350	425	525	700	1500	-
1871 (bold N)	225	250	275	300	-	-	-	-
1872 (bold N)	300	325	350	450	625	875	1750	-
1873 (closed 3)	250	275	300	350	450	600	1250	-
1874	150.00	175.00	200.00	250.00	425.00	600.00	975.00	-
1875	200	225	250	275	425	575	1250	6500
1876	175	200	225	275	350	400	1250	1750
1877	2500	2750	3000	3250	3500	4000	5500	-
1878	125	150	175	250	375	475	625	-
1879	125	150	175	200	300	400	700	-
1880	125	150	175	200	300	475	725	-
1881	100.00	125.00	150.00	175.00	300.00	425.00	725.00	3,000.00
1882	125	150	175	225	325	500	850	2000
1883	100	125	150	200	300	450	625	2250
1884	125	150	175	200	325	375	700	1500
1885	100	125	175	250	300	400	875	2000
1886	175	200	225	250	325	525	975	-
1886 (obverse of 1887)	200.00	225.00	250.00	275.00	500.00	950.00	1,250.00	-
1887	100	125	150	200	300	450	725	2500
1888	125	150	175	200	300	375	750	2500
1889	100	125	150	225	300	375	650	-
1890	100	125	150	175	200	350	-	-
1891	125	150	175	200	275	500	1500	-
1892	125	150	175	200	250	400	650	-
1893	100	125	150	225	300	500	1250	-
1894	100	125	150	175	275	475	725	-
1895	125	150	175	225	275	400	650	-
1896	100	125	175	200	250	400	550	-
1897	100	125	150	175	300	375	500	-

Continued on next page

1859-1909 Indian Head Cents Proofs

	MS60	MS61	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS66	MS67
1898	100	125	150	175	300	425	600	-
1899	75	100	125	150	250	400	500	-
1900	75	100	125	150	225	375	525	1000
1901	75	100	125	150	225	325	700	1000
1902	75	100	125	175	250	375	525	-
1903	75	100	125	150	225	325	500	-
1904	75	100	125	150	250	400	700	-
1905	75	100	125	150	225	375	525	1750
1906	75	100	125	150	200	350	500	2750
1907	75	100	125	175	225	375	700	1500
1908	75	100	125	150	275	350	500	-
1909	75	100	125	175	225	300	675	-

1909-1958 Lincoln Wheat Cents

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1909 V.D.P.	12	12	12	15	15	18	20	65
1909-S V.D.P.	750	800	875	950	1250	1250	1750	3000
1909	3	3.50	4	5	6	10	15	65
1909-S	100	100	125	150	225	250	325	575
1909-S (S over horizontal S)	110	125	150	200	250	325	400	1000
1910	.50	.60	0.75	1	4	8	18	125
1910-S	15	20	20	30	45	65	100	275
1911	.50	.60	1.50	2.50	8	10	20	150
1911-D	5	6	8	10	50	75	100	450
1911-S	45	50	50	55	75	100	200	775
1912	1.50	2	2.25	2.50	12	25	40	125
1912-D	6	10	12	25	65	100	175	625
1912-S	20	25	30	40	80	100	200	875
1913	.60	1	1.5	3	18	25	40	175
1913-D	2.5	3	4	10	50	70	100	525
1913-S	12	15	20	30	50	75	150	700
1914	.60	1	2	5	20	35	55	250
1914-D	200	225	300	400	900	1500	2250	7250
1914-S	25	30	35	40	90	150	350	1250
1915	2	3	5	15	50	60	90	350
1915-D	2	3	5	8	25	45	80	275
1915-S	20	25	30	30	65	100	200	1250
1916	.40	.60	1	2.50	8	12	18	100
1916-D	1	2	3	5	15	30	70	550
1916-S	1.50	3	5	10	25	45	100	1000
1917	.30	.50	.75	2	5	10	15	150
1917 (double die obverse)	150	250	300	350	1250	2000	3000	0
1917-D	.75	1.50	3	5	25	40	80	375
1917-S	.60	1	1.5	3	10	25	85	1000
1918	.30	.50	.60	1	4	8	15	150
1918-D	1	1.50	2	5	12	30	75	625
1918-S	.40	1	2	4	12	30	100	1250
1919	.30	.50	.60	1	3	5	12	65
1919-D	.75	1.25	2	4	10	30	70	425
1919-S	.40	.60	1.50	3	6	20	60	550
1920	.25	.40	.75	1.50	2.50	5	15	60
1920-D	1	2	3	6	18	35	75	500
1920-S	.60	1	1.50	3	10	35	100	1000
1921	.60	1	1.50	3	10	20	45	150
1921-S	1.25	2	3	6	40	65	125	850
1922-D	18	20	20	25	40	65	100	425
1922 (missing D)	700	775	850	1000	2250	4250	12000	88000
1923	.40	.60	1	1.5	5	8	15	125
1923-S	4	6	8	12	45	85	225	1500
1924	.25	.40	.60	1	5	10	25	90
1924-D	35	40	50	60	100	150	300	1250
1924-S	1	1.5	3	6	25	70	125	1500
1925	.25	.40	.50	.60	3	6	10	75
1925-D	1	1.5	3	6	12	30	65	475
1925-S	.60	1.25	2	3	12	30	125	875
1926	.25	.40	.50	.60	2	4	10	40
1926-D	1	2	3	6	15	30	75	675
1926-S	8	10	12	15	30	60	275	3000
1927	.20	.30	.40	.60	2	4	10	55
1927-D	1	2	2.50	3	8	25	60	325
1927-S	1.50	2	3	6	15	35	75	850
1928	.20	.30	.40	.60	2	3	8	65
1928-D	1	1.5	2	4	5	15	35	275
1928-S	1	1.5	2	4	10	25	70	350
1929	.20	0.3	.40	.60	2	3	8	45
1929-D	.50	1	1.50	3	5	12	25	125
1929-S	.50	1	2	3	6	12	20	80
1930	.20	.30	.40	.60	1.25	2	6	25
1930-D	.25	.40	.60	1	2.50	4	15	50
1930-S	.25	.40	.60	1	2	5	10	35
1931	.50	.75	1	2	4	8	20	70
1931-D	4	6	7	8	15	35	60	200
1931-S	90	100	100	100	125	125	175	300
1932	1.50	2	3	4	5	12	18	45
1932-D	1.50	2	2.50	3	5	12	18	50
1933	1.50	2	2.50	3	6	12	20	45
1933-D	3	4	4.50	6	12	18	25	50
1934	.20	.30	.40	.50	1	2.75	6	18
1934-D	.30	.50	.75	1.25	4	8	15	30
1935	.10	.20	.15	.25	.50	1	1.75	18
1935-D	.20	.30	.40	.60	1	2.50	5	18
1935-S	.20	.40	.60	1	2	4.50	12	40
1936	.10	.20	.30	.40	1	1.50	2.25	10
1936 (double die obverse)	15	20	25	40	80	100	200	800
1936-D	.20	.30	.40	.60	1	1.50	5	15
1936-S	.20	.30	.40	.60	1	2	5	15
1937	.20	.30	.40	.60	1	1.50	2	7
1937-D	.20	.30	.40	.60	1	1.50	3	15
1937-S	.20	.30	.40	.60	1	1.50	3	12
1938	.20	.30	.40	.60	1	1.50	3	9
1938-D	.20	.30	.40	.60	1	1.50	3	12

1909-1958 Lincoln Wheat Cents

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1938-S	.25	.40	.50	.75	1	2	3	15
1939	.20	.30	.40	.60	1	1.50	2	8
1939-D	.20	.30	.40	.60	1	1.50	3	12
1939-S	.20	.30	.40	.60	1	1.50	3	10
1940	.20	.30	.40	.60	.75	1	2	4.50
1940-D	.20	.30	.40	.60	1	1.50	2	10
1940-S	.20	.30	.40	.60	1	1.50	2	10
1941	.20	.30	.40	.60	1	1.50	2	8
1941-D	.20	.30	.40	.60	1	1.50	2	6
1941-S	.20	.30	.40	.60	1	1.75	2	10
1942	.20	.30	.40	.60	.75	1	1.25	7
1942-D	.20	.30	.40	.60	.75	1	1.25	10
1942-S	.20	.30	0.5	.75	1	1.50	5	12
1943 steel	.05	.10	.20	.30	.50	.60	1	25
1943-D steel	.40	.40	.50	.60	1	1	1.50	25
1943-D steel (doubled D)	30	40	50	60	100	150	200	-
1943-S steel	.06	.15	.35	.50	.75	1	3.50	30
1944	.05	.06	.06	.10	.15	.25	.50	10
1944-D	.06	.10	.15	.20	.25	.30	.50	10
1944-S	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	8
1945	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	8
1945-D	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.50	8
1945-S	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	10
1946	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	7
1946-D	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	7
1946-S	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	7
1947	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	5
1947-D	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	7
1947-S	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	8
1948	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	7
1948-D	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	7
1948-S	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.75	7
1949	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	5
1949-D	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	5
1949-S	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	1.25	7
1950	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	6
1950-D	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	6
1950-S	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	6
1951	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	0.5	6
1951-D	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	6
1951-S	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.50	6
1952	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.50	6
1952-D	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	7
1952-S	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	1.25	7
1953	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	6
1953-D	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	6
1953-S	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	6
1954	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	6
1954-D	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	4
1954-S	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	4
1955	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	4
1955 (double die date)	1000	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2500	8500
1955-D	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	3
1955-S	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	4
1956	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	6
1956-D	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	5
1957	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	3
1957-D	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	3
1958	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	3
1958-D	.05	.06	.06	.10	.25	.30	.40	3

1909-1958 Lincoln Wheat Cents Proofs

	MS60	MS61	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS66	MS67
1909 V.D.P.	6250	7250	7750	8750	22500	35000	42500	52500
1909	325	350	375	550	800	1500	2250	-
1910	350	375	425	575	725	1000	2000	-
1911	325	350	425	575	825	1500	2250	4000
1912	350	400	450	550	725	1500	2750	4500
1913	325	350	425	550	700	1000	2000	-
1914	375	400	450	675	975	1250	3000	6250
1915	400	475	575	800	1250	2750	4500	12000
1916	550	625	825	1750	3250	5000	7000	-
1936	150	175	200	300	375	750	2500	-
1937	35	40	45	65	100	200	250	-
1938	30	35	45	55	75	100	-	-
1939	20	25	30	40	55	70	100	-
1940	20	25	30	40	55	75	100	-
1941	15	18	20	30	40	65	90	-
1942	15	18	20	30	35	60	-	-
1950	15	18	20	25	30	35	70	-
1951	15	18	20	25	30	40	55	100
1952	8	10	12	15	20	30	40	65
1953	7	8	10	12	20	25	35	55
1954	6	7	8	10	12	15	30	40
1955	5	6	7	8	10	12	18	40
1956	3.50	4	4.50	5	6	12	18	25
1957	4.50	5	6	7	8	10	15	25
1958	4.50	5	6	7	8	15	25	35

1829-1837 Capped Bust Half Dimes

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1829	60	75	90	100	200	300	450	3500
1830	60	75	85	95	175	250	400	3500
1831	55	70	85	100	200	250	400	3250
1832	55	70	85	100	200	250	400	3000
1833	55	70	85	100	200	250	400	3500
1834	55	70	85	100	200	250	400	3250
1834 (3 over backward 3)	55	70	85	100	200	250	350	3000
1835 (large 5c, large date)	55	70	85	100	200	250	400	3250
1835 (large 5c, small date)	55	70	85	100	200	250	350	4000
1835 (small 5c, large date)	55	70	85	100	200	250	425	4000

Continued on next page

1829-1837 Capped Bust Half Dimes

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1835 (small 5c, small date)	55	70	85	100	200	250	350	3000
1836 (3 over backward 3)	55	70	85	100	200	250	400	3250
1836 (large 5c)	55	70	85	100	200	250	400	3250
1836 (small 5c)	55	70	85	100	200	250	350	3250
1837 (large 5c)	55	70	85	100	200	250	450	4000
1837 (small 5c)	55	80	90	175	225	500	1000	9000

1837-1873 Seated Liberty Half Dimes

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1837 (small date)	40	50	80	150	200	500	800	5000
1837 (large date)	40	50	80	150	200	500	600	4000
1838-O	150	200	350	775	1500	2750	5000	38000
1838 (small stars)	20	30	60	100	200	325	700	3750
1838 (large stars)	15	20	30	40	75	175	300	2000
1839	15	20	30	40	100	200	300	2500
1839-O	20	30	40	65	150	250	775	6750
1840 (no drapery)	12	18	25	35	100	175	300	2250
1840 (with drapery)	30	40	65	125	225	350	525	3500
1840-O (no drapery)	18	25	35	75	150	375	1500	18000
1840-O (with drapery)	40	60	125	250	1000	1500	6500	-
1841	10	15	20	30	60	125	175	1500
1841-O	18	25	35	65	175	375	825	7250
1842	10	15	20	30	65	125	175	1500
1842-O	30	50	75	200	550	875	2000	15000
1843	10	15	20	30	70	125	200	1500
1844	10	15	20	30	65	125	200	1500
1844-O	85	175	325	775	1000	1500	4250	18000
1845	10	15	20	30	65	125	175	1250
1846	750	1000	1500	2000	3500	6250	12000	-
1847	10	15	20	30	65	125	175	1250
1848 (large date)	15	20	30	40	85	175	275	3000
1848 (medium date)	20	25	30	30	80	125	200	3000
1848-O	18	25	35	65	225	325	575	2750
1849 (9 over 6)	25	30	35	60	125	250	500	3000
1849 (9 over 8)	20	30	50	60	125	250	800	3000
1849	15	20	30	50	80	150	250	1750
1849-O	30	50	100	250	600	1000	2500	10000
1850	10	15	20	30	60	125	200	1250
1850-O	20	25	35	75	175	275	700	4750
1851	10	15	20	30	55	125	225	1500
1851-O	15	20	30	45	125	225	500	4000
1852	10	15	20	30	65	125	175	1250
1852-O	30	45	75	175	325	500	1000	9000
1853 (no arrows)	40	50	75	200	325	500	825	2750
1853 (with Arrows)	12	18	25	35	70	150	200	1500
1853-O (no arrows)	300	450	800	1250	2500	3750	7750	-
1853-O (with arrows)	15	20	30	40	80	150	325	4250
1854	12	18	25	35	70	150	200	1500
1854-O	15	20	30	40	100	175	325	4250
1855	20	20	25	30	70	150	200	2250
1855-O	20	25	40	60	175	250	650	4750
1856	20	20	25	30	65	125	160	1250
1856-O	20	20	25	30	100	125	450	1500
1857	20	20	25	30	65	125	175	975
1857-O	20	20	25	30	90	200	350	1750
1858	20	20	25	30	65	125	175	975
1858 (date over inverted date)	25	40	60	125	200	250	600	4500
1858-O	20	20	25	30	85	150	250	1500
1859	20	20	25	30	75	150	200	1500
1859-O	20	20	25	35	175	200	300	2250
1860 (1859 obverse, 1860 reverse)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5750
1860	20	20	25	30	50	90	175	875
1860-O	20	20	25	30	55	100	175	1250
1861	20	20	25	30	50	95	175	975
1861/0	25	30	55	100	300	400	600	4000
1862	20	25	30	40	60	100	175	900
1863	200	250	325	425	525	600	725	1750
1863-S	30	40	50	75	175	350	775	4250
1864	350	500	550	750	900	1000	1500	2500
1864-S	50	80	100	200	375	550	1000	4500
1865	350	475	575	650	800	900	1250	2500
1865-S	30	40	60	80	150	350	775	4500
1866	325	375	475	550	650	775	1000	3000
1866-S	30	40	55	80	225	375	550	4500
1867	425	550	650	725	900	975	1250	2250
1867-S	30	40	50	75	200	325	550	4250
1868	50	65	125	250	325	500	675	1750
1868-S	20	25	30	40	70	150	325	2500
1869	20	25	30	40	75	150	275	1250
1869-S	20	25	30	40	75	150	300	4500
1870	10	15	20	30	50	95	150	950
1871	20	20	25	30	50	100	150	875
1871-S	20	30	50	60	100	175	300	2500
1872	20	20	25	30	50	100	175	950
1872-S (S above bow)	20	20	25	30	50	100	175	925
1872-S (S below bow)	20	20	25	30	50	100	150	900
1873	20	20	25	30	50	900	150	1250
1873-S	20	20	25	30	50	100	175	900

1855-1873 Seated Liberty Half Dimes Proofs

	MS60	MS61	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS66	MS67
1855	-	-	6250	8250	12000	16250	25000	-
1856	-	-	3000	4250	6500	9500	18000	-
1857	-	-	-	3250	4000	7000	12000	20000
1858	625	675	825	1250	2000	5000	7750	15750
1859	550	650	775	1250	1750	4000	6000	15000
1859 (1860 reverse)	18000	25000	30000	42000	58000	88000	-	-
1860	300	350	400	550	825	1750	2750	6000
1861	300	375	425	575	875	1750	4250	7750
1862	300	375	400	550	825	1750	2250	6500
1863	325	375	500	600	875	1750	2500	6500

1855-1873 Seated Liberty Half Dimes Proofs

	MS60	MS61	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS66	MS67
1864	375	500	575	625	900	1750	2250	6500
1865	350	450	625	700	850	1750	2500	6750
1866	350	450	475	575	850	1500	2500	7250
1867	425	475	575	675	875	1500	2250	5500
1868	400	425	475	575	850	1500	2500	5500
1869	300	400	475	550	850	1500	2250	5500
1870	275	325	400	550	825	1750	2500	5750
1871	275	325	400	550	850	1750	2500	5250
1872	275	325	400	575	850	1750	2250	5500
1873	275	325	400	550	825	1500	2500	5500

1866-1883 Shield Nickels

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1866	30	40	60	80	150	225	325	2000
1867 (with rays)	40	50	60	100	200	250	400	3500
1867 (without rays)	20	25	30	40	65	100	150	800
1868	20	25	30	40	70	100	150	800
1869	20	25	30	40	70	100	150	800
1870	25	40	50	60	90	100	175	2000
1871	80	100	150	200	300	325	450	2500
1872	20	30	45	60	90	100	175	1750
1873 (closed 3)	40	50	80	100	150	225	300	2750
1873 (open 3)	20	30	40	50	75	100	150	2250
1874	20	30	50	75	100	100	200	1750
1875	30	40	70	85	125	150	250	1500
1876	25	35	60	85	125	125	200	1500
1879	300	500	625	750	975	1000	1500	3500
1880	1000	1500	2250	3000	6250	7000	12000	75000
1881	250	300	400	500	700	850	1000	2750
1882	15	20	30	40	65	95	150	700
1883	15	20	30	40	65	95	150	675
1883 (3 over 2)	200	300	400	800	1250	1500	2000	10250

1866-1883 Shield Nickels Proofs

	MS60	MS61	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS66	MS67
1866	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	3000	5000	18000
1867 (with rays)	18000	20000	25000	35000	42750	62500	75000	-
1867 (without rays)	225	275	325	500	1250	2250	4500	-
1868	250	275	300	375	600	1250	2250	4250
1869	225	275	300	375	550	950	1500	3750
1870	225	275	300	375	525	1000	2500	-
1871	225	275	300	400	550	1000	1500	6250
1872	225	250	300	375	500	700	1250	5000
1873 (closed 3)	225	250	300	350	500	700	1250	6500
1873 (open 3)	225	250	300	350	525	825	1250	5000
1874	225	250	300	350	525	825	1250	5000
1875	225	275	325	400	625	1250	2750	-
1876	225	250	300	350	525	825	1250	6500
1877	3000	3250	3250	3750	4250	5250	6250	12000
1878	1500	1750	1750	1750	2000	2000	2000	3000
1879	325	350	375	450	600	800	1250	2750
1880	300	325	425	475	550	700	950	2000
1881	250	275	325	375	475	675	925	1750
1882	200	250	300	350	450	675	925	1750
1883	200	250	300	350	450	675	925	1750

1883-1912 Liberty Head Nickels

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1883 (with Cents)	18	30	40	55	80	125	175	675
1884	20	30	40	60	100	125	200	1750
1885	600	700	800	1000	1500	1750	2500	12000
1886	300	400	450	550	700	850	1250	7250
1887	15	20	30	40	75	100	150	1000
1888	30	40	60	100	175	225	300	1250
1889	15	20	30	50	80	125	150	850
1890	12	18	25	40	75	100	175	1250
1891	6	10	25	40	75	100	150	1250
1892	6	10	25	40	75	100	150	1000
1893	6	10	25	40	75	100	150	1000
1894	15	30	100	150	225	300	375	1500
1895	6	10	25	40	75	125	150	2250
1896	10	20	40	60	100	150	200	2000
1897	2.50	4	12	25	50	65	100	875
1898	2.50	4	12	25	50	70	125	800
1899	2	2.50	8	20	30	60	90	575
1900	2	2.50	8	20	30	60	85	550
1901	2	2.50	5	12	30	60	85	525
1902	2	2.50	5	12	30	60	85	525
1903	2	2.50	5	12	30	60	85	525
1904	2	2.50	5	12	30	60	85	525
1905	2	2.50	5	12	30	60	85	525
1906	2	2.50	5	12	30	60	85	650
1907	2	2.50	5	12	30	60	85	775
1908	2	2.50	5	12	30	60	85	1000
1909	2	2.50	5	12	30	75	100	950
1910	2	2.50	5	12	30	60	85	675
1911	2	2.50	5	12	30	60	85	525
1912	2	2.50	5	12	30	60	85	525
1912-D	5	10	15	40	75	175	300	2000
1912-S	150	175	225	500	975	1250	1500	3000

1883-1912 Liberty Head Nickels Proofs

	MS60	MS61	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS66	MS67
1883 (without Cents)	200	225	275	300	425	700	1250	4750
1883 (with Cents)	150	175	200	675	375	625	1000	3750
1884	150	175	200	275	400	625	950	2250
1885	850	900	1000	1250	1500	1750	2000	4000
1886	350	475	500	525	600	650	975	1500
1887	150	175	225	250	375	625	900	4750
1888	150	175	225	350	375	625	900	3250
1889	150	175	225	275	350	625	900	4000
1890	150	175	225	250	350	625	1000	-

Continued on next page

1883-1912 Liberty Head Nickels Proofs

	MS60	MS61	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS66	MS67
1891	150	175	225	250	375	625	1000	4000
1892	160	175	225	275	375	625	875	3000
1893	150	175	200	250	375	650	900	3000
1894	150	175	200	250	375	625	1250	3500
1895	150	175	200	275	375	650	1500	3250
1896	150	175	200	250	350	675	1250	4250
1897	150	175	200	250	375	600	875	2000
1898	150	175	200	250	375	600	1000	3000
1899	150	175	200	250	375	600	875	2250
1900	150	175	200	250	350	600	875	2250
1901	150	175	200	250	350	600	875	2250
1902	150	175	200	250	375	600	875	1750
1903	150	175	200	250	375	600	925	1750
1904	150	175	200	250	350	600	950	2500
1905	150	175	200	250	375	625	925	2500
1906	150	175	200	250	350	600	875	2250
1907	150	175	200	250	400	600	875	2750
1908	150	175	200	250	375	600	900	2000
1909	150	175	200	250	350	600	875	1750
1910	150	175	200	250	350	600	850	2250
1911	150	175	200	250	350	600	850	2000
1912	150	175	200	200	250	350	600	975

1913-1938 Indian Head Buffalo Nickels

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1913 (five cents in recess)	10	12	15	15	20	25	35	350
1913-D (five cents in recess)	125	150	175	200	225	250	300	2500
1913-S (five cents in recess)	350	400	450	500	600	700	900	4500
1914	15	20	20	25	30	40	50	450
1914/3	150	250	400	500	700	1250	3000	-
1914-D	100	150	175	200	250	300	500	1500
1914-S	25	35	50	60	80	125	200	2000
1915-D	20	30	40	50	100	150	250	1800
1915-S	50	75	100	200	375	525	675	3500
1916	5	6	7	8	12	20	50	325
1916 (double die obverse)	4750	6750	9250	12750	25000	32000	85000	-
1916-D	15	25	30	30	90	100	175	2000
1916-S	10	15	30	40	75	125	200	2000
1917	6	8	9	10	15	25	80	500
1917-D	25	30	50	60	100	200	400	2500
1917-S	25	35	60	100	125	250	500	5000
1918	5	6	8	12	25	40	100	1200
1918-D	20	40	50	125	225	325	500	4250
1918/7-D	1250	1750	2500	5000	9000	12000	35000	265000
1918-S	15	25	40	80	150	250	500	-
1919	3	4	5	8	15	25	75	500
1919-D	15	25	50	100	250	350	650	6500
1919-S	10	25	50	100	250	375	625	15000
1920	2	2.50	3	6	15	25	65	800
1920-D	8	20	40	100	275	400	600	6250
1920-S	5	10	40	100	225	300	600	-
1921	5	6	10	20	40	80	125	800
1921-S	50	80	150	300	700	1250	1800	7500
1923	2	3	4	8	15	35	60	625
1923-S	6	10	25	100	275	325	625	10250
1924	2	2.50	5	10	25	40	75	750
1924-D	8	10	40	100	225	325	525	5000
1924-S	15	30	150	400	1250	1750	2500	12000
1925	2	3	4	8	20	25	45	400
1925-D	10	25	40	100	150	250	400	5000
1925-S	5	8	15	80	150	250	400	-
1926	2	2.50	3	5	12	20	35	225
1926-D	10	15	40	100	250	250	400	4500
1926-S	15	40	150	400	875	2500	5000	100000
1927	2	2	2.50	5	12	20	35	275
1927-D	3	5	8	20	60	120	150	7000
1927-S	2	2.50	5	35	100	200	625	20000
1928	1.50	2.50	3	5	15	20	35	325
1928-D	1.50	2	4	12	45	50	60	725
1928-S	1.50	2	4	12	30	100	225	3750
1929	1.50	2	2.50	5	12	20	35	325
1929-D	1.50	2	2.50	5	35	45	65	1250
1929-S	1.50	5	7	12	35	45	65	325
1930	1.50	2	2.50	5	10	25	30	225
1930-S	1.50	2	2.50	5	12	30	60	425
1931-S	12	15	18	20	35	50	65	325
1934	1.50	2	3	5	12	18	45	300
1934-D	1.50	2	5	10	20	25	60	225
1935	1.50	2	3	5	8	10	20	125
1935 (double die reverse)	60	85	100	200	800	1500	5000	-
1935-D	1.50	2	3	10	20	40	65	400
1935-S	1.50	2	3	5	8	18	45	200
1936	1.50	2	3	5	8	10	18	75
1936-D	1.50	2	3	5	6	12	25	125
1936-D (3 1/2 legs)	1000	1500	2500	4000	6500	-	-	-
1936-S	1.50	2	3	5	8	12	35	100
1937	1.50	2	3	5	8	10	18	60
1937-D	1.50	2	3	5	8	12	25	60
1937-D (3 legs)	500	600	800	900	1000	1250	2250	38000
1937-S	1.50	2	2.25	3	8	12	30	65
1938-D	3.50	4	4.50	5	6	8	20	55
1938-D (D over D)	4	5	7	10	12	18	30	90
1938-D (D over S)	4	5	8	10	20	30	55	150

1913-1937 Indian Head Buffalo Nickels Proofs

	MS60	MS61	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS66	MS67
1913 (five cents on mound)	750	850	1000	1250	2500	3500	5000	12000
1913 (five cents in recess)	725	750	825	1250	1500	2250	3750	7750
1914	700	750	800	1000	1500	2250	2500	7000
1915	725	775	825	1000	1500	2250	2750	6250
1916	750	875	1000	1250	2500	3750	5250	12000

1913-1937 Indian Head Buffalo Nickels Proofs

	MS60	MS61	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS66	MS67
1936	775	925	975	1000	1250	1500	1750	2750
1937	700	775	900	1000	1250	1500	1750	2500

1938-2014 Jefferson Nickels

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1938	.20	.30	.40	1	1.25	1.75	3.50	25
1938-D	.75	1	1.25	1.50	2	2.50	4	30
1938-S	1	1.25	1.50	2	2.50	3	4	20
1939	.10	.15	.15	.25	.30	1.75	2.25	30
1939 (doubled MONTICELLO)	25	35	50	75	100	150	200	975
1939-D	2.50	3	4	5	12	20	45	125
1939-S	.40	.60	1	2	3.50	8	15	65
1940	.05	.05	.10	.15	.25	.50	1.25	15
1940-D	.05	.10	.20	.30	.50	1.25	2.50	18
1940-S	.05	.10	.20	.40	.60	1	2.50	25
1941	.05	.05	.10	.15	.30	.50	1.25	18
1941-D	.05	.10	.15	.30	.50	1.25	2.50	12
1941-S	.05	.10	.15	.30	.60	1.50	2.50	25
1942	.05	.10	.15	.20	.50	.75	2.50	30
1942-D	.20	.30	.50	1.25	2	4.50	18	35
1942-D (D over horizontal D)	30	40	50	75	200	475	1500	9500
1942-P	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	2	2.25	5	20
1942-S	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	2	2.25	4.50	25
1943/2-P	25	35	50	75	100	150	275	850
1943-D	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	2	2.25	3.50	20
1943-P	1	1.25	1.50	1.75	2	2.25	3.50	25
1943-P (double eye)	15	20	20	25	40	50	100	625
1943-S	.30	.50	1	1.50	2	2.25	3.50	20
1944-D	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	2	2.25	5	25
1944-P	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	2	2.25	5	20
1944-S	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	2	2.25	4.50	20
1945-D	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	2	2.25	3.50	20
1945-P	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	2	2.25	3.50	25
1945-P (double die reverse)	7	10	15	20	30	50	75	775
1945-S	.30	.50	1	1.50	2.50	4	8	20
1946	.05	.05	.05	.10	.15	.25	.60	25
1946-D	.05	.05	.10	.15	.25	.40	.75	20
1946-S	.05	.10	.20	.25	.35	.4	.75	18
1947	.05	.05	.05	.10	.20	.25	.75	20
1947-D	.05	.05	.10	.15	.30	.50	.75	20
1947-S	.05	.05	.10	.15	.25	.35	.60	20
1948	.05	.05	.10	.15	.20	.30	.50	25
1948-D	.05	.05	.10	.30	.40	.60	1	20
1948-S	.05	.10	.20	.35	.40	.50	.75	25
1949	.05	.10	.15	.20	.25	.40	1	25
1949-D	.05	.10	.15	.25	.40	.50	1	25
1949-D (D over S)	40	60	80	100	200	250	350	475
1949-S	.20	.30	.40	.60	.75	1	1.25	30
1950	.10	.15	.20	.25	.50	.60	1	25
1950-D	5	6	7	7	8	8	12	35
1951	.05	.05	.10	.15	.30	.40	1	18
1951-D	.05	.10	.15	.20	.40	.50	1	18
1951-S	.10	.20	.25	.50	.75	1	2	25
1952	.05	.05	.05	.05	.10	.15	1.50	30
1952-D	.05	.05	.10	.15	.25	.40	3	18
1952-S	.05	.05	.05	.10	.20	.30	.60	25
1953	.05	.05	.05	.10	.15	.20	.30	20
1953-D	.05	.05	.05	.10	.15	.20	.35	25
1953-S	.05	.05	.10	.20	.25	.30	1	30
1954	.05	.05	.05	.05	.10	.15	1	25
1954-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.10	.15	.50	35
1954-S	.05	.05	.05	.05	.10	.25	1.25	35
1954-S (S over D)	.05	.05	.05	.05	5	6	25	100
1955	.05	.10	.15	.25	.30	.35	.75	12
1955-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.10	.15	.25	25
1955-D (D over S)	.05	.05	.05	.05	5	6	25	100
1956	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	25
1956-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	25
1957	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	20
1957-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	25
1958	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	.15	.35	75
1958-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	12
1959	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	18
1959-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	20
1960	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	12
1960-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	20
1961	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	15
1961-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	25
1962	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	12
1962-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	60
1963	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	20
1963-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	65
1964	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	20
1964-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	20
1965	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	12
1965 (special mint set)	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	5
1966	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	15
1966 (special mint set)	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	5
1967	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	20
1967 (special mint set)	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	5
1968-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	8
1968-S	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	10
1969-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	6
1969-S	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	15
1970-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	35
1970-S	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	10
1971	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.50	12
1971-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	8
1972	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	15
1972-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	12
1973	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5

Continued on next page

1938-2014 Jefferson Nickels

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1973-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	10
1974	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	15
1974-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	10
1975	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
1975-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	15
1976	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	12
1976-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	10
1977	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	10
1977-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	15
1978	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	8
1978-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	8
1979	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	12
1979-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	8
1980-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
1980-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	10
1981-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	7
1981-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	10
1982-D	.05	.20	.25	.30	.35	.40	1	12
1982-P	.20	.30	.40	.60	1	2	3.50	12
1983-D	.05	.20	.20	.25	.35	.35	.75	5
1983-P	.05	.20	.30	.35	.50	.60	1.25	50
1984-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
1984-P	.05	.05	.05	.15	.20	.20	.50	12
1985-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	8
1985-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
1986-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	.20	.75	5
1986-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
1987-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
1987-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
1988-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
1988-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	20
1989-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
1989-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
1990-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
1990-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
1991-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
1991-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
1992-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
1992-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	1	15
1993-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
1993-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
1994-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
1994-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
1994-P (frosted uncirculated)	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	70
1995-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	15
1995-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
1996-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
1996-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
1997-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
1997-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
1997-P (frosted uncirculated)	.05	.05	.05	.05	.50	5	200	250
1998-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
1998-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	15
1999-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
1999-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2000-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2000-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2001-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2001-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2002-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2002-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2003-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2003-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2004-D Louisiana Purchase	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2004-P Louisiana Purchase	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2004-D Lewis and Clark Keelboat	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2004-P Lewis and Clark Keelboat	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2005-D Buffalo	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2005-P Buffalo	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2005-D Ocean in View	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2005-P Ocean in View	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2006-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2006-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2007-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2007-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2008-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2008-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2009-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2009-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2010-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2010-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2011-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2011-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2012-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2012-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2013-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.20	5
2013-P	.05	.05	.05	.30	.60	1	.20	5
2014-P	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.25	5
2014-D	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.25	5
1938	20	30	40	60	95	100	150	375
1939	20	30	40	65	125	150	175	500
1940	15	25	35	55	95	125	175	500
1941	18	25	35	45	65	80	125	650
1942	15	20	30	45	60	75	100	200
1942-P	60	65	75	100	125	150	175	350
1950	25	30	35	45	55	65	90	125
1951	20	25	30	40	50	60	70	100
1952	8	10	12	18	30	35	50	75
1953	5	6	8	12	25	35	40	45
1954	2.25	2.50	3.50	6	12	18	30	35

1938-2014 Jefferson Nickels Proofs

	MS60	MS61	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS66	MS67
1955	1	1.50	3	5	12	15	20	30
1956	.40	.60	1.50	3	10	15	20	25
1957	.40	.60	1.50	3	10	15	20	25
1958	.50	1	1.75	3	10	15	20	25
1959	.50	.60	1.75	3.50	8	12	18	25
1960	.40	.50	1.25	2	5	12	15	20
1961	.40	.50	.60	1.25	2	4.50	15	20
1962	.40	.50	.60	1.25	2	5	15	20
1963	.40	.50	.60	1.25	2	4.50	15	20
1964	.40	.50	.60	1.25	2	5	15	20
1968-S	.30	.40	.50	1.25	2	4	10	15
1969-S	.30	.40	.50	1.25	2	4	10	15
1970-S	.30	.40	.50	1.25	2	4	10	15
1971-S	.75	1	1.25	2	3	4.50	10	15
1972-S	.75	1	1.25	2	3	4	8	10
1973-S	.35	.50	1	2	3	4	8	10
1974-S	.35	.50	1	2	3	4	8	10
1975-S	.35	.50	1	2	3	4	8	10
1976-S	.35	.50	1	2	3	4	6	8
1977-S	.35	.50	1	1.25	2.25	4	6	8
1978-S	.35	.50	1	1.25	2.25	4	8	10
1979-S (filled S)	.25	.50	1	1.25	2.25	4	8	10
1979-S (clear S)	.35	.50	1.25	1.5	3	6	10	12
1980-S	.25	.50	1	1.50	3.5	6	10	12
1981-S	.50	.60	1	1.50	3	4.50	8	10
1982-S	1.25	1.50	1.75	2	3	5	8	10
1983-S	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.25	3.5	6	8	10
1984-S	1.50	1.75	2	2.50	4	6	8	10
1985-S	1.25	1.50	1.75	2	3	4.50	6	10
1986-S	2.25	2.50	3	4	6	7	8	10
1987-S	.50	.60	1	2	3	5	8	10
1988-S	2.25	2.5	3	3.50	5	7	8	10
1989-S	1.50	1.75	2	2.25	3	4.50	6	10
1990-S	1.75	2	2.25	3	4.50	6	8	10
1991-S	1.75	2	2.25	2.50	4	6	8	10
1992-S	.50	.60	.75	1.50	2.50	4.50	6	10
1993-S	.50	.60	1	1.75	3	4.50	6	10
1994-S	.60	.75	1	1.50	2.50	4	6	10
1995-S	.60	.75	1	2.25	3	4.50	6	10
1996-S	.50	.60	1	1.50	3	4	6	10
1997-S	.60	.75	1.25	1.75	3	4.50	6	10
1998-S	.60	.75	1	1.75	3	4	6	10
1999-S	.75	1	1.25	2	3	4	6	7
2000-S	.30	.35	.60	1.25	2.25	4	6	7
2001-S	.30	.35	.60	1.25	2.25	4	6	7
2002-S	.30	.40	.75	1.25	2.25	4	6	7
2003-S	.60	.75	1	1.5	2.50	4	6	7
2004-S Louisiana Purchase	2.50	3	3.50	4	4.50	5	6	8
2004-S Lewis and Clark Keelboat	2.50	3	3.50	4	4.50	5	6	8
2005-S Buffalo	2.50	3	3.50	4	4.50	5	6	8
2005-S Ocean in View	2.50	3	3.50	4	4.50	5	6	8
2006-S	2.25	2.50	3	3.50	4	4.50	6	7
2007-S	2.25	2.50	3	3.50	4	4.50	6	7
2008-S	2.25	2.50	3	3.50	4	4.50	6	7
2009-S	2.25	2.50	3	3.50	4	4.50	6	7
2010-S	2.25	2.50	3	3.50	4	4.50	6	7
2011-S	2.25	2.50	3	3.50	4	4.50	6	7
2012-S	2.25	2.50	3	3.50	4	4.50	6	7
2013-S	2.25	2.50	3	3.50	4	4.50	6	7
2014-S	2.25	2.50	3	3.50	4	4.50	6	7

1836-1873 Seated Liberty Dollars

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1840	300	350	400	450	725	1250	4250	8750
1841	275	325	350	425	675	975	2500	5000
1842	175	250	325	400	575	925	2250	5000
1843	175	250	325	400	575	925	2500	5000
1844	175	250	325	400	775	1500	4750	9500
1845	275	325	375	425	775	1750	8750	17500
1846	250	300	350	425	625	1000	2500	5000
1846-O	250	300	375	425	775	1500	7000	14500
1847	250	300	350	425	575	975	2750	5000
1848	325	375	475	675	1000	1750	4500	9000
1849	250	300	350	425	675	1000	2500	5000
1850	425	525	725	1000	1750	2750	6750	13500
1850-O	300	350	475	725	1500	3250	13000	25000
1851	4750	7250	10250	14750	20000	27250	40000	80000
1852	4250	5750	9500	12750	17000	26750	40000	75000
1853	300	350	425	625	1000	1500	3250	6250
1854	975	1500	2250	2750	3750	5250	8750	17500
1855	975	1250	1750	2250	3750	4750	7250	14500
1856	375	425	500	725	1500	3250	4750	9500
1857	350	425	500	725	1500	2750	4250	8750
1859	275	325	425	500	725	1500	2750	7250
1859-O	250	300	325	425	575	925	2250	5000
1859-S	325	400	525	825	1750	3250	12250	27250
1860	225	300	400	500	625	925	2250	5000
1860-O	275	300	325	425	575	875	2000	3750
1861	650	750	1000	1250	1500	3750	4750	7250
1862	550	675	1000	1250	1500	4250	5250	7250
1863	725	775	1000	1250	1500	2000	3250	6750
1864	375	425	475	675	975	1750	3250	8250
1865	350	400	450	625	1500	2250	3750	9500
1866	225	300	375	525	825	1250	2250	5250
1867	225	300	350	500	825	1250	2500	5750
1868	225	300	375	525	825	1250	2250	5250
1869	225	300	375	525	825	1250	2250	5250
1870	225	300	325	425	575	1000	2000	4500
1870-CC	675	825	1250	2250	4000	7750	25000	40000
1871	250	300	325	425	575	1000	2000	4500
1871-CC	2500	3250	4750	7000	15000	25000	75000	175000

Continued on next page

1836-1873 Seated Liberty Dollars

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1872	250	300	325	400	575	1000	2250	4750
1872-CC	1500	2750	4250	4750	8250	14500	27250	95000
1872-S	375	475	650	925	2000	3250	12000	35000
1873	325	375	400	425	575	1000	2250	4750
1873-CC	4750	6750	10750	18000	27250	40000	112000	175000

1836-1873 Seated Liberty Dollars Proofs

	MS60	MS61	MS62	MS63	MS64	MS65	MS66	MS67
1840	12000	13750	22000	30000	47500	75000	-	-
1841	-	-	-	70000	95000	175500	-	-
1842	18500	22500	30000	55000	65000	90000	-	-
1843	-	25000	32500	47500	65000	-	-	-
1844	-	-	-	-	90000	150000	200000	-
1845	14000	17500	30000	37500	47500	75000	135000	200000
1846	12500	15000	20000	30000	47500	150000	175000	-
1847	13750	18000	20000	25000	35000	65000	-	-
1848	13750	18000	22500	32000	42500	70000	115000	150000
1849	18500	22500	25000	40000	50000	90000	125000	175000
1850	13500	14500	20000	30000	35000	67500	80000	-
1851 restrike	22500	25000	28000	35000	48000	70000	140000	-
1852	30000	32000	38000	42500	50000	80000	-	-
1852 restrike	28000	30000	35000	40000	55000	90000	-	-
1853	25000	32500	40000	52500	70000	130000	-	-
1854	12500	14000	16500	20000	25000	55000	65000	-
1855	10000	12000	13000	18000	25000	50000	62500	-
1856	6250	7750	9000	12750	22000	40000	-	-
1857	5000	6750	7750	12250	17500	35000	52500	-
1858	10250	10500	12500	16000	25000	42500	52500	-
1859	2750	3000	3500	5000	7500	20000	37250	65000
1860	2500	2750	3500	4750	7000	15500	32250	65000
1861	2500	2750	3500	5250	7000	16500	35000	78000
1862	2500	2750	3250	4750	7250	16750	32500	65000
1863	2250	2500	3500	5000	7000	18000	32000	62500
1864	2500	3000	3750	5250	7500	18000	32750	57500
1865	2250	3000	3500	5000	7250	17250	27500	55000
1866	2250	2500	3000	4000	6750	15000	25750	48000
1867	2250	2500	3000	4000	6500	15000	28000	48000
1868	2250	2500	3250	4000	7000	15000	27500	45000
1869	2250	2750	3000	4000	6750	15500	28500	48000
1870	2000	2500	3000	4250	6500	15500	30000	50000
1871	2000	2500	3250	4250	6750	15000	26750	48250
1872	2250	2500	3250	4250	7000	14500	28000	50000
1873	2250	2500	3250	4250	7000	15000	30000	-

1878-1921 Morgan Dollars

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1878 (8 feathers)	35	40	45	50	55	80	150	1800
1878 (7 feathers)	35	40	45	50	55	60	80	125
1878 (7/8 feathers)	35	40	45	50	55	80	125	3000
1878-S	35	35	40	45	50	55	60	400
1878-CC	80	90	100	110	115	125	300	2000
1879	35	35	40	45	50	55	60	800
1879-O	35	40	40	45	45	50	100	4000
1879-S	35	40	40	45	45	50	60	400
1879-S (reverse of 1878)	35	40	40	45	45	80	200	6000
1879-CC	125	150	175	300	800	2250	4000	-
1879-CC/CC	125	150	175	300	600	2000	4000	-
1880	30	35	35	40	45	45	55	800
1880-O	30	35	35	40	40	45	90	31750
1880-S	30	35	35	40	40	45	55	200
1880-CC (80/79, flat breast)	575	625	675	725	825	875	975	4000
1880-CC (8/7, flat breast)	525	575	625	675	775	825	925	2800
1881	30	35	35	40	40	45	55	800
1881-O	35	40	40	40	40	45	55	1550
1881-S	30	35	35	40	40	45	55	200
1881-CC	350	385	400	415	435	450	535	950
1882	30	35	35	40	40	45	55	625
1882-O	35	40	40	40	40	45	55	1725
1882-O/S	600	650	700	750	850	900	1000	-
1882-S	30	35	35	40	40	45	55	200
1882-CC	100	105	105	108	125	155	220	525
1883	30	35	35	40	40	40	50	275
1883-O	30	35	35	40	40	40	50	225
1883-S	30	35	35	40	55	100	715	56000
1883-CC	100	105	105	108	125	130	220	625
1884	30	35	35	40	40	40	50	375
1884-O	35	40	40	40	40	40	50	200
1884-S	30	35	35	40	50	300	9100	265000
1884-CC	145	150	155	160	165	190	220	525
1885	30	35	35	40	40	40	50	200
1885-O	35	40	40	40	40	45	50	200
1885-S	30	35	35	50	65	105	265	2000
1885-CC	615	625	650	660	665	670	835	1250
1886	30	30	35	40	40	40	50	175
1886-O	35	40	40	50	50	80	1000	185000
1886-S	55	60	60	90	125	155	365	3500
1887	30	35	35	40	40	40	50	175
1887-O	30	33	35	40	40	45	70	2500
1887-S	30	33	35	40	40	45	145	2500
1888	30	33	35	40	40	40	50	250
1888-O	35	40	40	40	40	40	55	650
1888-S	125	130	200	205	210	350	575	3500
1889	30	35	35	40	40	45	55	400
1889-O	30	35	35	40	40	45	200	8000
1889-S	50	55	60	70	85	120	285	2200
1889-CC	700	715	1000	1400	3400	7450	26500	350000
1890	30	35	35	40	40	40	55	2750
1890-O	30	35	35	40	40	55	80	2925
1890-S	30	35	35	40	40	45	70	1400
1890-CC	95	100	105	110	145	215	485	5800
1891	30	35	35	40	40	45	70	9400

1878-1921 Morgan Dollars

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1891-O	30	35	35	40	40	45	195	9650
1891-S	30	35	35	40	40	45	70	1975
1891-CC	95	100	105	110	145	210	425	5625
1892	40	45	45	50	55	95	325	5950
1892-O	30	35	35	40	40	75	325	8500
1892-S	35	40	45	145	335	1850	46500	215000
1892-CC	190	200	215	310	515	775	1500	9750
1893	230	240	245	250	300	435	800	9600
1893-O	200	210	235	360	550	950	3600	200000
1893-S	3000	3225	4300	6175	9000	24000	110000	775000
1893-CC	250	275	335	715	1500	2725	4975	73000
1894	1250	1375	1600	1675	1800	1975	4125	44500
1894-O	45	50	55	55	100	285	1150	71000
1894-S	55	60	65	105	155	500	950	7350
1895-O	350	360	375	475	565	1250	16000	160000
1895-S	525	550	685	950	1400	1975	4425	28750
1896	40	40	40	40	45	45	55	275
1896-O	35	40	40	40	50	165	1800	175000
1896-S	40	45	45	60	235	875	1975	19750
1897	30	35	35	40	40	45	55	375
1897-O	30	35	35	40	50	105	950	72500
1897-S	30	35	35	40	40	45	80	675
1898	30	35	35	40	40	45	55	275
1898-O	30	35	35	40	40	45	50	200
1898-S	40	45	45	50	55	110	270	2700
1899	175	175	200	200	200	250	250	1250
1899-O	30	35	35	40	45	45	50	200
1899-S	40	45	45	50	60	155	450	2425
1900	30	35	35	40	40	45	55	200
1900-O	30	35	35	40	40	45	55	200
1900-O/CC	40	45	50	60	100	185	310	1825
1900-S	40	45	45	50	55	85	350	1900
1901	40	45	50	55	110	375	2625	525000
1901-O	35	40	40	40	40	40	50	200
1901-S	35	40	40	40	50	210	550	3400
1902	35	40	40	40	45	45	65	535
1902-O	35	40	40	40	40	45	50	200
1902-S	100	105	115	155	210	300	415	3225
1903	45	50	50	50	55	60	70	350
1903-O	325	335	360	385	400	415	475	665
1903-S	90	95	125	215	400	1850	4250	12250
1904	30	35	35	40	45	45	100	2925
1904-O	35	40	40	40	40	45	55	200
1904-S	40	45	50	85	215	600	1725	12000
1921	30	30	35	40	40	45	50	200
1921-D	30	30	35	40	40	45	50	425
1921-S	30	30	35	40	40	45	50	1750

1878-1921 Morgan Dollars Proofs

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1878 (8 feathers)	675	725	775	825	1000	1500	2500	3250
1878 (7 feathers)	675	725	775	825	1000	1500	2500	3250
1879	625	675	725	775	875	1000	2000	2750
1880	625	675	725	775	875	1000	2000	2750
1881	625	675	725	775	875	1000	2000	2750
1882	625	675	725	775	875	1000	2000	2750
1883	625	675	725	775	875	1000	2000	2750
1884	625	675	725	775	875	1000	2000	2750
1885	625	675	725	775	875	1000	2000	2750
1886	625	675	725	775	875	1000	2000	2750
1887	725	775	825	875	1500	2000	3000	3750
1888	625	675	725	775	875	1000	2000	2750
1889	625	675	725	775	875	1000	2000	2750
1890	625	675	725	775	875	1000	2000	2750
1891	625	675	725	775	875	1000	2000	2750
1892	625	675	725	775	875	1000	2000	2750
1893	625	675	725	775	875	1000	2000	2750
1894	675	725	775	825	1000	1500	2500	3250
1895	6000	6500	7000	7500	12000	18000	35000	50000
1896	625	675	725	775	875	1000	2000	2750
1897	625	675	725	775	875	1000	2000	2750
1898	625	675	725	775	875	1000	2000	2750
1899	625	675	725	775	875	1000	2000	2750
1900	625	675	725	775	875	1000	2000	2750
1901	650	700	750	800	900	1250	2250	3000
1902	625	675	725	775	875	1000	2000	2750
1903	625	675	725	775	875	1000	2000	2750
1904	625	675	725	775	875	1000	2000	2750

1921-1935 Peace Dollars

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1921	80	110	125	130	150	175	325	2500
1922	30	30	30	30	35	35	45	175
1922-D	30	30	35	35	35	40	50	650
1922-S	30	30	35	35	40	40	50	2500
1923	30	30	30	30	35	35	40	125
1923-D	30	30	35	35	35	40	80	1250
1923-S	30	30	35	35	35	40	50	5000
1924	30	30	30	30	35	35	40	125
1924-S	30	30	40	40	40	70	250	8000
1925	30	30	30	30	35	35	40	125
1925-S	30	30	40	40	40	50	100	20000
1926	30	30	30	30	35	40	50	500
1926-D	30	30	30	30	30	40	80	900
1926-S	30	30	30	30	30	40	60	1000
1927	30	30	40	40	40	50	80	1750
1927-D	30	30	40	40	40	80	200	4750
1927-S	30	30	40	40	40	80	200	9000
1928	225	225	250	300	375	400	550	4000
1928-S	30	30	40	40	50	80	200	20000
1934	30	30	40	40	50	60	120	750

Continued on next page

1921-1935 Peace Dollars

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1934-D	30	30	40	40	45	60	150	1750
1934-S	30	40	50	60	175	500	2000	8000
1935	30	30	40	40	50	60	80	725
1935-S	30	30	40	40	60	100	300	1500

1921-1922 Peace Dollars Proofs

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS65
1921 (satin)	6500	7000	7500	8000	18000	25000	45000	70000
1921 (matte)	6500	7000	7500	8000	18000	25000	45000	70000
1922 (matte)	18000	25000	35000	45000	65000	75000	95000	120000

1838-1907 Liberty Head Eagles Gold

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1838	900	1250	1750	2000	3750	8250	41750	118250
1839 (large letters)	850	925	1000	1500	5750	8000	30000	-
1839 (small letters)	750	875	975	1500	10000	30000	75000	-
1840	750	875	975	1000	1250	3500	11500	-
1841	750	875	975	1000	1250	3250	9000	-
1841-O	900	1250	1750	5250	15000	20000	90000	-
1842 (small date)	750	875	975	1000	1250	6000	15000	-
1842 (large date)	750	875	975	1000	1250	3500	9500	-
1842-O	750	875	975	1000	1500	8500	22500	-
1843	750	875	975	1000	1250	4250	16750	-
1843-O	750	875	975	1000	1250	4000	12000	-
1844	800	850	900	1250	3250	6500	16750	-
1844-O	750	875	975	1000	1500	6000	15000	-
1845	850	925	1000	1250	2500	4500	17500	-
1845-O	850	925	1000	1000	1500	7250	16500	-
1846	750	875	975	1000	1250	3500	19000	-
1846-O	750	875	975	1000	1250	3250	12750	-
1846/5-O	750	875	975	1000	1250	4500	16750	-
1847	850	925	975	1000	1000	2250	3500	-
1847-O	850	925	975	1000	1000	2500	6500	-
1848	850	925	975	1000	1250	2500	5000	-
1848-O	850	925	1000	1250	2000	4500	17750	-
1849	850	925	975	1000	1000	2250	3500	-
1849-O	850	925	1000	1250	2500	5000	27500	-
1850 (large date)	850	925	975	1000	1000	2500	4500	-
1850 (small date)	850	925	1000	1000	1250	4500	8500	-
1850-O	850	925	1000	1000	1250	4000	19500	-
1851	850	925	975	1000	1000	2500	5250	-
1851-O	850	925	975	1000	1250	2500	6500	-
1852	850	925	975	1000	1000	2500	5250	-
1852-O	850	925	1000	1250	2000	5000	27500	-
1853	850	925	1000	1000	1000	2250	3500	-
1853/2	850	925	1000	1000	1500	6000	15000	-
1853-O	850	925	975	1000	1250	6500	14500	-
1854	850	925	975	1000	1000	2250	6250	-
1854-O (large date)	850	925	1000	1250	1500	3500	9500	-
1854-O (small date)	850	925	1000	1000	1500	3000	11000	-
1854-S	850	925	975	1000	1250	2500	10500	-
1855	850	925	975	1000	1000	2500	4750	-
1855-O	850	925	1000	1000	2250	5000	28000	-
1855-S	900	1000	1500	2250	5500	8000	20750	-
1856	850	925	975	1000	1000	2500	4250	-
1856-O	850	925	1000	1500	2250	4500	18500	-
1856-S	850	925	975	1000	1250	3250	9000	-
1857	850	925	1000	1000	1000	5500	13500	-
1857-O	900	950	1250	2000	4000	8000	24000	-
1857-S	850	925	1000	1000	1000	3500	11500	-
1858	1000	2000	3000	5250	8250	15000	35000	-
1858-O	850	925	975	1000	1500	2000	10000	-
1858-S	800	850	900	1750	4000	8000	20750	-
1859	850	925	1000	1000	1250	2500	10500	-
1859-O	1000	1500	2000	4000	10000	25000	65000	-
1859-S	900	1000	1500	2750	5250	15000	38250	-
1860	850	925	1000	1250	1500	4500	8500	-
1860-O	850	925	1000	1250	2000	5750	13750	-
1860-S	900	1000	1500	3000	6500	15000	40000	-
1861	850	925	975	1000	1000	2250	6250	-
1861-S	800	850	900	1750	3750	10000	48000	-
1862	850	925	1000	1250	1250	3250	11250	-
1862-S	800	850	900	2000	3500	8000	20750	-
1863	1500	2000	2500	4000	10000	18000	52500	-
1863-S	800	850	900	1750	3750	8000	29500	-
1864	800	850	900	2000	6000	10000	18000	-
1864-S	1500	2250	2750	5250	18000	35000	80000	-
1865	800	850	900	2000	5000	15000	35000	-
1865-S	900	1250	1750	5000	12000	18000	50000	-
1866-S (w/o motto)	3750	4750	5750	10750	15000	20000	58000	-
1866 (w/motto)	1500	2250	2750	3750	12000	25000	48000	-
1866-S (w/motto)	900	950	1250	2000	4250	8000	28750	-
1867	900	1250	1750	2500	4500	8000	26000	-
1867-S	1500	2000	2500	5500	8750	15000	40000	-
1868	850	925	1000	1000	1750	3500	7500	-
1868-S	900	950	1250	2500	4000	8000	26500	-
1869	900	1250	1750	2500	4500	8000	28750	-
1869-S	900	1250	1750	2500	4500	8000	28750	-
1870	850	925	1000	1500	2500	8000	17000	-
1870-CC	12000	18000	25000	40000	70000	80000	125000	-
1870-S	900	950	1250	2500	5500	8000	28750	-
1871	900	1000	1500	2500	3750	5000	19000	-
1871-CC	1000	2250	3250	7500	15000	25000	65000	-
1871-S	900	950	1250	2000	5000	8000	30250	-
1872	1250	1750	2250	3250	8750	9500	17000	-
1872-CC	3000	4000	5000	12000	25000	40000	60000	-
1872-S	800	900	1000	1250	2000	4000	17000	-
1873	3000	4000	5000	8500	18000	25000	48000	-
1873-CC	5750	6750	7750	12000	25000	40000	65000	-
1873-S	900	950	1250	2250	4250	8000	20750	-
1874	900	950	1000	1000	1000	1000	2000	7250

1838-1907 Liberty Head Eagles Gold

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1874-CC	1000	1500	2000	4000	8250	9250	15500	-
1874-S	900	1000	1500	2500	5500	8000	32000	-
1875-CC	3500	4500	5500	9500	18000	25000	65000	118500
1876	2500	3500	4500	9000	18000	25000	60000	-
1876-CC	3000	4000	5000	10000	18000	30000	70000	-
1876-S	900	950	1250	1750	5500	8000	32250	-
1877	1000	2000	3000	5000	9500	15000	33000	-
1877-CC	3500	4500	5500	10000	20500	50000	90000	-
1877-S	900	950	1000	1000	2000	5000	27000	-
1878	750	825	875	925	950	975	1250	5750
1878-CC	3000	4000	5000	8750	18000	30000	70000	-
1878-S	825	875	1000	1250	1750	3000	11750	26500
1879	750	825	900	925	950	975	1250	3750
1879-CC	6750	7750	8750	12000	25000	40000	100000	-
1879-O	1000	2000	3000	5750	12000	25000	48000	-
1879-S	750	825	900	925	950	975	1250	5750
1880	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	3250
1880-CC	900	950	1250	1500	2250	6500	14500	-
1880-O	825	875	1000	1250	2000	4250	8250	-
1880-S	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	4000
1881	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	1750
1881-CC	900	950	1250	1500	1750	3500	7250	-
1881-O	900	950	1250	1250	1750	3500	7750	-
1881-S	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	4250
1882	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	1750
1882-CC	900	950	1250	1750	3500	6500	17750	-
1882-O	825	875	1000	1500	1750	2750	6250	22500
1882-S	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	3000
1883	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	2250
1883-CC	900	1000	1500	2000	3000	12000	33000	-
1883-O	8000	9000	10000	25000	35250	55000	118000	-
1883-S	825	875	925	975	1000	1250	1750	9000
1884	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	4500
1884-CC	900	950	1250	1750	2500	6500	14500	48000
1884-S	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	5750
1885	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	3000
1885-S	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	2250
1886	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	3500
1886-S	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	1750
1887	750	825	900	925	950	975	1250	6250
1887-S	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	2000
1888	750	825	900	925	950	975	1250	6750
1888-O	825	875	925	975	1000	1000	1250	5250
1888-S	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	2000
1889	825	875	1000	1000	1000	1750	2750	11500
1889-S	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	1750
1890	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	4500
1890-CC	900	950	1000	1250	1750	1750	2000	4000
1891	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	3000
1891-CC	900	950	1000	1250	1500	1500	2000	7750
1892	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	1500
1892-CC	900	950	1250	1500	1750	2500	5000	23750
1892-O	825	875	925	975	1000	1000	1500	7750
1892-S	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	2750
1893	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	1250
1893-CC	900	1000	1250	1500	2000	3500	11750	-
1893-O	825	875	925	975	1000	1000	1250	5000
1893-S	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	2750
1894	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	1250

1838-1907 Liberty Head Eagles Gold

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1894-O	825	875	925	975	1000	1000	1250	5750
1894-S	825	875	925	1000	1250	2250	3250	-
1895	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	1250
1895-O	850	925	975	1000	1000	1000	1250	7250
1895-S	900	950	1000	1000	1250	1500	2000	8250
1896	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	1750
1896-S	825	875	925	975	1000	1000	2000	8500
1897	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	1250
1897-O	800	850	900	925	950	975	1250	5750
1897-S	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	5500
1898	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	1250
1898-S	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	3250
1899	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	1250
1899-O	800	850	900	925	950	975	1250	7000
1899-S	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	2500
1900	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	1250
1900-S	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	6500
1901	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	1250
1901-O	800	850	900	925	950	975	1250	3000
1901-S	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	1250
1902	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	2000
1902-S	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	1250
1903	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	1250
1903-O	800	850	900	925	950	975	1250	2750
1903-S	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	1250
1904	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	1250
1904-O	800	850	900	925	950	975	1250	3000
1905	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	1250
1905-S	800	850	900	925	950	975	1250	5500
1906	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	2000
1906-D	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	1250
1906-O	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	4500
1906-S	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	4500
1907	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	1250
1907-D	750	825	900	925	950	950	1000	1500
1907-S	800	850	900	925	950	975	1250	5500

Continued on next page

1859-1907 Liberty Head Eagles Gold Proofs

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1859	7000	7500	8000	12000	25000	35000	55000	70000
1860	5750	6250	6750	7250	12000	18000	35000	50000
1861	5750	6250	6750	7250	12000	18000	35000	50000
1862	5750	6250	6750	7250	10000	15000	30000	45000
1863	5750	6250	6750	7250	10000	15000	30000	45000
1864	5750	6250	6750	7250	10000	15000	30000	45000
1865	5750	6250	6750	7250	10000	15000	30000	45000
1866	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1867	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1868	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1869	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1870	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1871	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1872	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1873	5500	6000	6500	7000	8000	12000	25000	40000
1874	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1875	18000	25000	35000	45000	65000	75000	95000	150000
1876	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1877	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1878	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1879	4750	5250	5750	6250	7250	7750	15000	25000
1880	4750	5250	5750	6250	7250	7750	15000	25000
1881	4750	5250	5750	6250	7250	7750	15000	25000
1882	4500	5000	5500	6000	7000	7500	12000	20000
1883	4500	5000	5500	6000	7000	7500	12000	20000
1884	4250	4750	5250	5750	6750	7250	10000	18000
1885	4250	4750	5250	5750	6750	7250	10000	18000
1886	4250	4750	5250	5750	6750	7250	10000	18000
1887	4250	4750	5250	5750	6750	7250	10000	18000
1888	4250	4750	5250	5750	6750	7250	10000	18000
1889	4250	4750	5250	5750	6750	7250	10000	18000
1890	4000	4500	5000	5500	6500	7000	8000	15000
1891	4000	4500	5000	5500	6500	7000	8000	15000
1892	4000	4500	5000	5500	6500	7000	8000	15000
1893	4000	4500	5000	5500	6500	7000	8000	15000
1894	4000	4500	5000	5500	6500	7000	8000	15000
1895	4000	4500	5000	5500	6500	7000	8000	15000
1896	4000	4500	5000	5500	6500	7000	8000	15000
1897	4000	4500	5000	5500	6500	7000	8000	15000
1898	4000	4500	5000	5500	6500	7000	8000	15000
1899	4000	4500	5000	5500	6500	7000	8000	15000
1900	4000	4500	5000	5500	6500	7000	8000	15000
1901	4000	4500	5000	5500	6500	7000	8000	15000
1902	4000	4500	5000	5500	6500	7000	8000	15000
1903	4000	4500	5000	5500	6500	7000	8000	15000
1904	4000	4500	5000	5500	6500	7000	8000	15000
1905	4000	4500	5000	5500	6500	7000	8000	15000
1906	4000	4500	5000	5500	6500	7000	8000	15000
1907	4000	4500	5000	5500	6500	7000	8000	15000

1850-1907 Liberty Head Double Eagles Gold

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1850	1250	1250	1750	2250	3250	5500	12000	50000
1850-O	1250	1500	2000	2500	5750	15000	55000	-
1851	1250	1250	1750	2250	2500	3000	6750	20750
1851-O	1250	1250	1750	2250	4250	6250	25000	70000
1852	1250	1250	1750	2250	2500	3000	5250	18000
1852-O	1250	1500	2000	2500	4000	6250	30000	70000
1853	1250	1250	1750	2250	2500	3000	6000	25000
1853/2	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500	6000	30000	-
1853-O	1250	1250	1750	2250	3750	8500	35000	-
1854	1250	1250	1750	2250	2500	3000	8500	30000
1854-O	20000	60000	100000	135000	250000	450000	810000	-
1854-S	1500	2000	2500	3000	4000	8500	20000	35000
1855	1250	1250	1750	2250	2500	3000	9500	55000
1855-O	5500	6500	7500	8500	25000	45000	90000	-
1855-S	1250	1250	1750	2250	2500	3000	7500	20000
1856	1250	1250	1750	2250	2500	3000	10000	30000
1856-O	40000	80000	115000	135000	240000	445000	930000	-
1856-S	1250	1250	1750	2250	2500	3000	6250	15000
1857	1250	1250	1750	2250	2500	3000	6750	30000
1857-O	1250	1750	2250	2750	5500	12000	40000	140000
1857-S	1250	1250	1750	2250	2500	3000	5750	8750
1858	1250	1250	1750	2250	2500	3000	6250	40000
1858-O	1500	2000	2500	3000	6750	12000	50000	155000
1858-S	1250	1250	1750	2250	2750	3000	10000	50000
1859	1250	1250	1750	2250	4000	8000	30000	55000
1859-O	2000	4000	8000	12000	25000	45000	135000	240000
1859-S	1250	1250	1250	1500	2500	3000	10000	55000
1860	1250	1250	1250	1500	2500	3000	6250	20000
1860-O	2000	4000	8000	12000	25000	50000	110000	220000
1860-S	1250	1250	1750	2250	2500	3000	10000	25000
1861	1250	1250	1750	2250	2500	3000	5250	15000
1861-O	2000	4000	8000	12000	25000	45000	110000	0
1861-S	1250	1250	1750	2250	2500	3500	12000	45000
1861-S (Paquet reverse design)	12000	18000	25000	35000	60000	80000	240000	-
1862	1250	1250	1750	2250	5750	12000	25000	50000
1862-S	1250	1250	1750	2250	2500	3250	12000	40000
1863	1250	1500	2000	2500	3000	6750	20000	50000
1863-S	1250	1250	1750	2250	2500	3000	8500	30000
1864	1250	1250	1750	2250	2750	6250	18000	40000
1864-S	1250	1250	1750	2250	2500	3000	10000	35000
1865	1250	1250	1750	2250	2500	3000	7500	20000
1865-S	1250	1250	1750	2250	2500	3000	5500	12000
1866-S (w/o motto)	3250	3750	4250	4750	15000	35000	165000	-

1850-1907 Liberty Head Double Eagles Gold

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1866 (with motto)	1250	1250	1250	1750	2000	2500	10000	40000
1866-S (with motto)	1250	1250	1250	1750	2000	3000	20000	-
1867	1250	1250	1250	1750	2000	2250	6000	20000
1867-S	1250	1250	1250	1750	2000	2250	18000	-
1868	1250	1250	1500	2000	2250	3250	20000	55000
1868-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	15750	-
1869	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	8750	25000
1869-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	12000	40000
1870	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2750	15000	40000
1870-CC	100000	140000	180000	215000	260000	365000	650000	-
1870-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	8750	50000
1871	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2500	9000	50000
1871-CC	3000	5000	7000	9000	18000	35000	80000	-
1871-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	6750	20000
1872	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	6750	25000
1872-CC	2000	2500	3000	3500	5250	12000	50000	-
1872-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	5750	25000
1873 (closed 3)	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	40000	-
1873 (open 3)	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	2750	12000
1873-CC	2500	3000	3500	4000	6250	15000	50000	-
1873-S (closed 3)	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	3000	20000
1873-S (open 3)	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	10000	0
1874	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	3500	20000
1874-CC	1500	2000	2500	3000	3250	5250	18000	-
1874-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	3500	20000
1875	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	2750	12000
1875-CC	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500	4000	8000	30000
1875-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	2750	20000
1876	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	2750	15000
1876-CC	1500	2000	2500	3000	3250	4500	12000	35000
1876-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2250	2750	12000
1877	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2500	12000
1877-CC	1250	1750	2250	2750	3500	4750	20000	55000
1877-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2250	18000
1878	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2250	15000
1878-CC	1500	2000	2500	3000	5000	10000	35000	-
1878-S	1250	1250	1250	1750	1750	2000	2250	20000
1879	1250	1250	1250	1750	1750	2000	2250	20000
1879-CC	1500	2000	2500	3000	5000	10000	35000	-
1879-O	6000	8000	10000	15000	18000	35000	90000	165000
1879-S	1250	1250	1250	1750	1750	2000	2250	40000
1880	1250	1250	1250	1750	1750	2000	4000	30000
1880-S	1250	1250	1250	1750	1750	2000	2250	20000
1881	5000	7000	9000	12000	20000	35000	80000	-
1881-S	1250	1250	1250	1750	1750	2000	2250	20000
1882	7000	9000	12000	18000	35000	65000	125000	185000
1882-CC	1750	2250	2500	2750	3000	3500	12000	35000
1882-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2250	18000
1883-CC	1250	1250	1750	2250	2500	4000	10000	30000
1883-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2250	8500
1884-CC	1250	1250	1750	2250	2500	3250	6750	30000
1884-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2250	6250
1885	4000	6000	8000	10000	15000	25000	70000	125000
1885-CC	2000	2500	3000	3500	4500	8500	25000	60000
1885-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2250	5250
1886	8000	10000	15000	20000	35000	55000	118000	175000
1887-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2250	15000
1888	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2250	12000
1888-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2250	5250
1889	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2250	15000
1889-CC	1250	1250	1750	2250	2750	4000	10000	30000
1889-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2250	5750

1850-1907 Liberty Head Double Eagles Gold

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1890	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2250	12000
1890-CC	1250	1250	1750	2250	2500	3000	6750	40000
1890-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2250	6250
1891	1500	2000	4000	6250	12000	20000	60000	-
1891-CC	1250	1250	1750	2250	5500	10000	15000	30000
1891-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	3000
1892	1250	1500	2000	2500	3500	6250	18000	40000
1892-CC	1250	1250	1750	2250	2500	4000	10250	35000
1892-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	4000
1893	1250	1250	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	3000
1893-CC	1250	1500	2000	2500	3000	4000	10000	30000
1893-S	1250	1500	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	4000
1894	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	2750
1894-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	2750
1895	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	3250
1895-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	3000
1896	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	3000
1896-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	3000
1897	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	3000
1897-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	3000
1898	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	5750
1898-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	3000
1899	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	3000
1899-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	3000
1900	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	3000
1900-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	3000
1901	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	3000
1901-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	4250
1902	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	12000
1902-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	4000
1903	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	2250
1903-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	2250
1904	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	2250
1904-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	-
1905	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2750	15000
1905-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	4000
1906	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2250	8000
1906-D	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	3500
1906-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	3000
1907	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	2250
1907-D	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	2500
1907-S	1250	1250	1500	1750	1750	2000	2000	2500

1859-1907 Liberty Head Double Eagles Gold Proofs

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1859	18000	25000	35000	45000	65000	75000	95000	150000
1860	12000	18000	25000	35000	55000	65000	85000	100000
1861	8000	12000	18000	25000	45000	55000	75000	90000
1862	7500	8000	12000	18000	35000	45000	65000	80000
1863	7500	8000	12000	18000	35000	45000	65000	80000
1864	7500	8000	12000	18000	35000	45000	65000	80000
1865	7500	8000	12000	18000	35000	45000	65000	80000
1866	6500	7000	7500	8000	18000	25000	45000	60000
1867	6500	7000	7500	8000	18000	25000	45000	60000
1868	6500	7000	7500	8000	18000	25000	45000	60000
1869	6500	7000	7500	8000	18000	25000	45000	60000
1870	6500	7000	7500	8000	18000	25000	45000	60000
1871	6250	6750	7250	7750	15000	20000	40000	55000
1872	6250	6750	7250	7750	15000	20000	40000	55000
1873	6250	6750	7250	7750	15000	20000	40000	55000
1874	6250	6750	7250	7750	15000	20000	40000	60000
1875	8000	12000	18000	25000	45000	55000	75000	90000
1876	6250	6750	7250	7750	15000	20000	40000	55000
1877	5250	5750	6500	7000	8000	12000	25000	40000
1878	5250	5750	6500	7000	8000	12000	25000	40000
1879	5250	5750	6500	7000	8000	12000	25000	40000
1880	5250	5750	6250	6750	7750	10000	20000	35000
1881	5250	5750	6500	7000	8000	12000	25000	40000
1882	5250	5750	6500	7000	8000	12000	25000	40000
1883	15000	20000	30000	40000	60000	70000	90000	110000
1884	15000	20000	30000	40000	60000	70000	90000	110000
1885	5250	5750	6500	7000	8000	12000	25000	40000
1886	5250	5750	6500	7000	8000	12000	25000	40000
1887	6750	7250	7750	10000	20000	30000	50000	65000
1888	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1889	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1890	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1891	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1892	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1893	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1894	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1895	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1896	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1897	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1898	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1899	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1900	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1901	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1902	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1903	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1904	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1905	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1906	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000
1907	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000

1907-1933 Indian Head Eagles Gold

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1907 (wire edge, w/periods)	8000	10000	15000	20000	22500	25000	30000	50000
1907 (rolled edge, w/periods)	20000	30000	40000	50000	55000	60000	90000	125000
1907 (no periods)	800	850	900	950	975	1000	1250	3750

1907-1933 Indian Head Eagles Gold

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1908 (w/o motto)	800	850	900	950	975	1000	1250	5000
1908-D (w/o motto)	800	850	900	950	975	1000	1250	7250
1908 (with motto)	775	825	875	925	950	975	1000	2500
1908-D (with motto)	775	725	785	925	950	975	1250	7250
1908-S (with motto)	750	800	900	1250	1250	1250	3250	12750
1909	750	800	850	900	950	1000	1000	4250
1909-D	775	825	875	1000	1000	1000	1500	7250
1909-S	750	800	850	900	950	975	1500	8250
1910	750	800	850	900	950	975	1000	1500
1910-D	750	800	850	900	950	975	1000	1500
1910-S	750	800	850	900	950	975	1500	10000
1911	750	800	850	900	950	975	1000	1500
1911-D	750	800	950	1250	1500	2250	9500	40000
1911-S	775	825	875	1000	1000	1000	2750	12750
1912	750	800	850	900	950	975	1000	1500
1912-S	750	800	850	900	950	975	2000	9000
1913	750	800	850	900	950	975	1000	1500
1913-S	775	825	900	1250	1250	1250	6500	35000
1914	750	800	850	900	950	975	1000	2500
1914-D	750	800	850	900	950	975	1000	2500
1914-S	750	800	850	900	950	975	2000	9500
1915	750	800	850	900	950	975	1000	2500
1915-S	775	825	875	1000	1250	1250	4500	18000
1916-S	775	825	875	1000	1000	1250	1500	8000
1920-S	6000	8000	10000	15000	20000	25000	50000	100000
1926	750	800	850	900	950	975	1000	1500
1930-S	6000	8000	10000	15000	15000	20000	30000	50000
1932	750	800	850	900	950	975	1000	1500
1933	25000	35000	45000	60000	100000	150000	250000	325000

1908-1915 Indian Head Eagles Gold Proofs

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1908	4000	4500	5000	5500	6500	7000	8000	15000
1909	4000	4500	5000	5500	6500	7000	8000	15000
1910	4250	4750	5250	5750	6750	7250	10000	18000
1911	4000	4500	5000	5500	6500	7000	8000	15000
1912	4000	4500	5000	5500	6500	7000	8000	15000
1913	4000	4500	5000	5500	6500	7000	8000	15000
1914	4000	4500	5000	5500	6500	7000	8000	15000
1915	4250	4750	5250	5750	6750	7250	10000	18000

1907-1933 Saint Gaudens Double Eagles Gold

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1907 (roman numerals (wire rim)	3500	5500	7500	9500	10000	12000	15000	20000
1907 (roman numerals, flat rim)	3500	5500	7500	9500	10000	12000	15000	20000
1907 (arabic numerals)	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1908 (w/o motto)	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1908-D (w/o motto)	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1908 (w/motto)	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1908-D (w/motto)	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1908-S	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1909	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1909/8	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1909-D	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1909-S	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1910	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1910-D	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1910-S	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1911	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1911-D	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1911-S	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1912	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2500
1913	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	3000
1913-D	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1913-S	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2500	5000
1914	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	3500
1914-D	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1914-S	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1915	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1915-S	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1916-S	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1920	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1920-S	6000	8000	10000	15000	20000	25000	50000	110000
1921	9000	12000	18000	25000	35000	40000	90000	175000
1922	1500	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1922-S	1500	1500	1750	2000	2000	2250	2750	5750
1923	1500	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1923-D	1500	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1924	1500	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1924-D	1500	1500	1500	1750	2250	2500	4500	8750
1924-S	1500	1750	2000	2250	2500	2750	4500	9500
1925	1500	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1925-D	1500	1750	2250	2750	3250	3750	5000	12000
1925-S	1500	1500	2000	2500	3000	3750	9000	15000
1926	1500	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1926-D	2000	4000	6000	8000	12000	12000	15000	30000
1926-S	1500	1500	1750	2250	2500	3000	3500	6250
1927	1500	1500	1750	200	2000	2000	2000	2000
1927-S	3500	5500	7500	8750	12000	15000	25000	50000
1928	1500	1500	1750	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
1929	2000	4000	6000	8500	12000	12000	20000	30000
1930-S	8000	10000	15000	20000	30000	40000	55000	110000
1931	5000	7000	9000	12000	15000	20000	30000	70000
1931-D	5000	7000	9000	12000	15000	20000	30000	80000
1932	5000	7000	9000	12000	15000	20000	30000	80000

1907-1915 Saint Gaudens Double Eagles Gold Proofs

	G04	VG08	F12	VF20	XF40	AU50	MS60	MS63
1908 - 1915	5000	5500	6000	6500	7500	8000	18000	30000

Silver Greek Drachm From Illyria



These Greek Silver Drachm coins were minted in Illyria about 225 B.C., over 2,000 years ago! The obverse features a cow and a suckling calf, while the reverse depicts a symmetrical double stellate surrounded by local well known symbols. This genuine ancient Greek coin is in Fine condition and is priced for only...

$39.50

Trilobites (Elrathia Kingii)



Trilobites are extinct multi-legged anthropoids that roamed the sandy bottoms of the sea and coral reefs during the mid-Cambrian period over 550 million years ago. Through a very fortunate connection, we have been able to obtain a limited quantity of these archeological treasures. All are fully preserved in stone. We have the following trilobite sizes available:

Small (up to 1/2 inch) $9.95
Medium (up to 1 inch) 19.95
Large (up to 1 1/2 inch) 29.95

XF Roman Coins



Sharp XF Bronze Romans from the third and fourth centuries A.D. Rulers of our choice.

$19.50

Five different rulers ... $89.50

Ten different rulers ... $179.50

Holy Land Artifact



Among the most affordable artifacts of antiquity from the Holy Land are Terra Cotta Bottles, also known as Unguentarium. Used daily in the ancient world, the unguentarium held oil, spices, balm and unguents. These bottles were made and used from about 100 B.C. until 300 A.D. Varying in shape and style, they are approximately four inches tall and are in remarkably nice condition. This great antiquity from the ancient world, accompanied by a certificate of authenticity, is priced at only...

$69.50

VF Peace Dollars

1921	$149.50	1928-S	$43.50

G/VG Morgan Dollars

1893-CC	$259.50	1903	$52.50
1894-O	52.50	1903-S	89.50
1902-S	99.50	1904-S	42.50

Full Horn Buffalo Nickel Rolls

Nice 40-coin roll of Full Horn Buffalo nickels. We guarantee at least five different dates.

$69.50

1914-D Lincoln Cents

You never see these on special!

AG	$129.50	VG	$199.50
Good	189.50		

BU Buffalo Nickels

Five Different Dates of our choice, all in BU, MS-60 or better.
All three mint marks are represented.

$79.50

Silver Proof "S" Roosevelt Dimes

1997-S	$14.95	2013-S	$12.95
2010-S	9.95	2014-S	12.95
2011-S	12.95		

Choice AU Morgan Dollars

We offer 20 different dates with every coin dated before 1921. You will be delighted with the quality of these coins.

$799.50

Philip I (244-249 AD)



This nice Almost Uncirculated silver Roman coin was issued during the reign of Philip I. Angered by the fact that the previous Emperor Gordian III (238-244 AD) had made peace with the Persians, some of the men loyal to Philip murdered Gordian III and named him as the new emperor. We have a limited quantity of this ruler available.

$89.50

Fine Semi-Key Lincolns

1909 VDB	$14.95	1913-S	$19.50
1910-S	21.50	1914-S	32.50
1911-S	59.50	1915-S	29.50
1912-S	31.50	1923-S	8.95
1913-D	4.25		

Choice BU Franklin Halves

MS-63 or better.

1954-D	$19.50	1956	$19.50
1955	22.50		

Fine Peace Dollars

1921	$139.50	1934-S	$54.50

XF Peace Dollars

1924-S	$47.50	1934-D	$52.50
1928-S	52.50		

Lucy Pickens $100.00 Confederate Note

Lucy Pickens was a 19th century socialite who was referred to by her contemporaries as the "Queen of the Confederacy". An advocate of the succession of the U.S. Southern States, Lucy Pickens was the only woman to be depicted on the currency of the Confederate States of America. We offer this large size Confederate $100.00 note which features Lucy Pickens in the center, two Confederate soldiers at the bottom left and George W. Randolph, a Confederate General and Secretary of War (1862) on the lower right corner of the note. Issued in Richmond, Virginia and dated April 6, 1863, this ornate and very scarce $100.00 Confederate note grades Choice Crisp Uncirculated and is priced at only...



$295.00

Identical "Lucky 8" Serial Numbered Trio



The number "8" has great significance in many of the world's religions including Christianity, Judaism, Buddhism and Islam. In China and many other Asian cultures, eight is considered very lucky. So popular is the number 8, that in Hong Kong $640,000 was paid for a license plate with that number! We were elated when we were offered a group of United States $1.00 Federal Reserve notes starting with six consecutive 8's followed by two spares other than eight. To make things even better these notes have identical serial numbers! You will receive three Crisp Uncirculated notes dated 2009, one from District 6 (Atlanta, Georgia) and two from District 12 (San Francisco, California). All three notes are available for only...

$79.50

Visit our *New Improved* website at valleyviewcoins.net

NOW AVAILABLE ORDER ONLINE!

TERMS AND POLICY

1. **A $25.00 minimum order is required.**
2. Postage & Insurance are additional. For orders within the Contiguous U.S., please include $8.00. For orders outside the Contiguous U.S., please add ample postage. We will refund any overage.
3. We offer a full 30 day return privilege. No C.O.D. or approval orders will be accepted.
4. Canadian orders will be accepted only when drawn on U.S. funds. All other foreign orders are respectfully declined.
5. Due to fluctuations in the market, prices are subject to change.
6. All items are subject to prior sale.
7. Grading is subjective, and is based on years of experience. It will be equivalent or better than Photograde or B & D in most cases.
8. California residents must include 9% sales tax.
9. Second choices are appreciated.

ON CREDIT CARD ORDERS

1. Include your name and all information as it appears on your credit card.
2. All orders must be sent to your billing address. This information is verified for your protection.

We Accept: VISA, American Express Card, Discover, MasterCard

Valley Coins & Collectibles View
25040 Avenue Tibbitts
Suite G, Dept. CA-179
Valencia, CA 91355

Call Toll-Free 800-648-0808

COIN CAPSULE:

by Joshua McMorrow-Hernandez

1792

An Important Year for United States Coinage



The silver center cent is a 1792 pattern that features a plug of silver inserted into a copper planchet.

Arguably, there is no more important year for United States coinage than 1792. That was the year the U.S. Congress passed legislation that established the United States Mint and provided the main framework upon which the U.S. monetary system would be built.

In the early 1790s, the nation was still quite young and geographically small. The state of Georgia encompassed an area extending from its current footprint westward to the Mississippi River.

The areas occupied today by the states of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Minnesota were all considered territories. So, too, was the region now known as Tennessee. Kentucky joined the Union as the 15th state in 1792. Vermont had become the 14th state the previous year.

With our nation's growing population still concentrated mainly along the Eastern Seaboard, states with now relatively small populations such as Delaware, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont wielded proportionately much more political power during national elections than they do today.

Still, New York, Virginia, Massachusetts, North Carolina and Pennsylvania carried the lion's share of electoral votes back then, and remain major players today during presidential selections as far as electoral votes are concerned. California, Texas and Florida, which weren't even territories in 1792, are now the states with the largest electoral vote counts.

The incumbent—George Washington—won the 1792 presidential election.

***

April 2, 1792 was the day that U.S. coinage was officially authorized by passage of the Coinage Act by the U.S. Congress. While the law establishing our monetary system is usually referred to as the Coinage Act or the Mint Act, the official title of the legislation is *An Act Establishing a Mint, and Regulating the Coins of the United States*.

The law officially designated the silver dollar as the nation's basic unit of money, established it to be legal tender and created the framework of a decimal currency system.

Metallic compositions for coinage were also set in place, and gold, silver and copper were chosen. The $10 eagle, $5 half eagle and $2½ quarter eagle were to be made from gold. Silver would be used for making the dollar, half dollar, quarter, dime and half dime. The cent and half cent were to be struck from pure copper.

In addition to establishing the national monetary system, the Coinage Act also created positions for five officers who would oversee and manage the duties of the U.S. Mint. These positions included a director, chief coiner, assayer, engraver and treasurer, with the last role not to be confused with the Secretary of the Treasury, who serves an entirely separate role.

The assayer, treasurer and chief coiner each would need to post a $10,000 bond with the Secretary of the Treasury in order to mint gold and silver coins. The measure was meant to protect the American people from fraudulent activities. However, this amount was very expensive in late 18th-century terms—so much

HERITAGE AUCTIONS



The Spanish Milled Dollar, or "Piece of Eight," is a silver coin that was widely used during our nation's earliest decades.

so that the Mint officers couldn't afford to pay it.

Mint Director David Rittenhouse secured the intervention of Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson and worked with Congress to lower the bond requirement. Coining in precious metals commenced after the lower bond was posted.

***

Numismatists and philatelists alike have reason to rejoice about the events of 1792. While the critical Coinage Act was moving toward passage, President Washington signed legislation authorizing the creation of the U.S. Postal Service.

Before that, written correspondence would be transferred between parties by use of private couriers, merchants and friends. In Colonial America, informal post offices were created in taverns and stores where horse-drawn carriages would come by to pick up and drop off mail.

The Postal Service Act was signed on Feb. 20, 1792. It spelled out congressional power in establishing mail routes and also allowed mail deliveries to include newspapers. The Act also declared it illegal for postal officials to open anyone's mail. The postal service served the nation's 4 million people by operating 75 regional post offices and making deliveries along 2,400 miles of postal routes.

The cost of sending a letter via the U.S. Postal Service in 1792 varied from six to 12 cents, depending on the destination. That amount today would be roughly equivalent to spending between $1.45 and $2.90 for a first-class postage stamp.

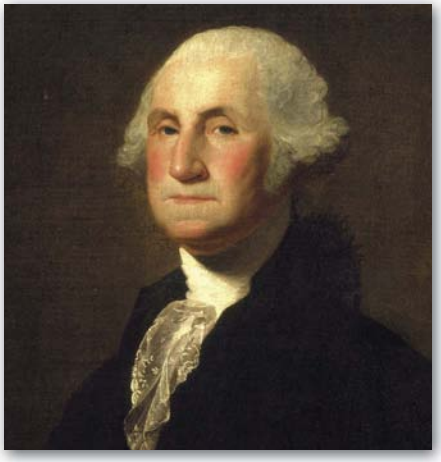
***

On Feb. 23, 1792, the Humane Society of Massachusetts was incorporated. The organization built life-saving stations for distressed mariners at a time when the state's industry was still largely reliant on seafaring souls who braved the cold North Atlantic waters for fishing and trade.

Upon venturing to Hawaii, Capt. George Vancouver introduced the orange on March 4. Archibald Menzies, who served as the naturalist and surgeon aboard Vancouver's voyage, raised the seedlings on the ship and helped present them to several of the island's high chiefs. Today, the sweet, tight-skinned Kona orange is a variety of Valencia that remains widely popular on the Hawaiian Islands.

April 1 saw Dutch feminist Etta Palm demand the right for women to seek divorce. Though she particularly protested inequities in marriage laws of the time, Palm also sought changes in other aspects of life as they related to women's rights, including a general plea for men to be fairer to women in regard to how laws were written and how females were treated in society as a whole.

The first Columbus Day celebrations were held in New York City and other cities around the United States on Oct. 12. Marking the tricentennial of Christo-



President George Washington

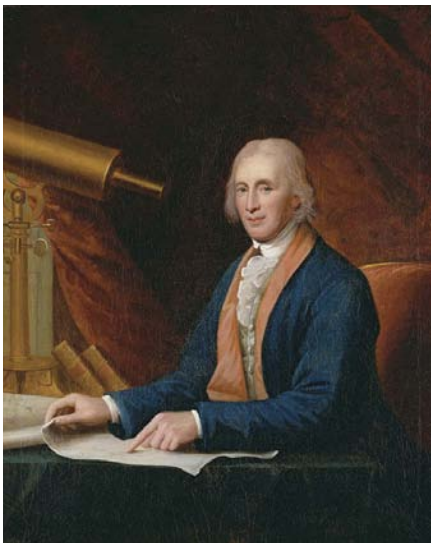


Ludwig Van Beethoven

HERITAGE AUCTIONS / PUBLIC DOMAIN



The original U.S. Mint building, at Seventh Street and 631 Filbert Street in Philadelphia, was constructed in 1792.



Mint Director David Rittenhouse worked to lower the amount of the bond required to mint gold and silver coins.

pher Columbus' arrival in the Americas in 1492, the holiday subsequently spread to other nations as well, including those in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as Spain and Italy, the last of which represents Columbus' nationality.

Interestingly, the explorer would become the subject of the first U.S. commemorative coin, struck a century later in 1892.

***

The 1792 Coinage Act also authorized the construction of a mint in Philadelphia, which at the time served as the nation's capital. Mint Director Rittenhouse, a scientist who was appointed to the lead role at the Mint by President Washington, paid $4,266.67 to buy two lots at Seventh Street and 631 Filbert Street in Philadelphia on July 18.

An abandoned whiskey distillery on the property was promptly demolished and by July 31, the cornerstone for the new mint was set into place. By Sept. 7, a furnace was installed in the smelt house, which became the first public building constructed by the United States government.

Within a few months, a three-story brick building facing Seventh Street went up, and gold and silver were stored there in basement vaults. Deposit and weighing rooms were located on the first floor, as was the pressroom, where coin striking took place. Offices for Mint officials were on the second floor, and the third floor housed the assay office.

A mill house was built between the three-story brick structure on Seventh Street and the smelt house. In the basement of the mill house, horses would turn a rolling mill located just above on the first floor.

The mint facility remained as it was originally constructed until 1816, when fire destroyed the smelt house and the mill. Smelting operations were moved elsewhere and the smelt house was never repaired. The mill house, however, was replaced with a large brick structure that contained a steam engine in the basement to power minting machinery.

The three buildings would continue to serve as the Philadelphia Mint until 1833, when minting operations were moved to a much larger, stately building called the "Grecian Temple," which was located at Chestnut and Juniper Streets, adjacent to Philadelphia City Hall.

By 1908, the façade of the original Mint building on Seventh Street had been painted with the words "Ye Olde Mint." By 1911, the building had been demolished. Today, only a small plaque located at the site memorializes the place where our nation's first official coinage was struck.

***

On Jan. 9, 1792, the Russian and Ottoman empires signed a pact known as the Treaty of Jassy, which ended the Russo-Turkish War of 1787-92 and helped establish Russia's dominance in the Black Sea region. The treaty, named for the Moldavian city in which it was signed, also recognized Russia's annexation of the Crimean Khanate and allowed for the transfer of Yedisan to Russia. That would effectively make Dniester the Russo-Turkish frontier in Europe and leave the Kuban River, which marks the Asiatic frontier, unchanged.

On Feb. 7, Austria and Prussia signed an alliance that formally opposed the French Revolutionary government. This would help precipitate the French Revolutionary Wars, which began on April 20, when France declared war on the Austrian Empire. On July 8, France expanded the war to Prussia. Three days later, Prussia moved its army into French territory. The conflict would last for a decade, with the French revolutionaries winning the war, establishing a republic and abolishing the monarchy.

In August 1792, French Revolutionary mobs stormed the palace of King Louis XVI and Queen Marie Antoinette, arresting and imprisoning the king and queen. In November, it was discovered that Louis XVI was involved with counterrevolutionary intrigues connected to Austria and other foreign nations, and this helped the National Convention convict the king of treason in January 1793.

Marie Antoinette, who was an unpopular figure because of her frivolity and scandals, was convicted of treason by a tribunal nine months later. The king's fate was sealed by guillotine on Jan. 21, 1793. Marie Antoinette would wind up at the guillotine 10 months later, on Oct. 16.

While France was undergoing a revolutionary transformation, Sweden was experiencing its own sociopolitical troubles, heading toward royal absolutism and increasing social equality—changes which the nobility could not accept. This led to a conspiracy against King Gustav III, and on March 16, 1792, he was shot by Swedish officer J.J. Anckarström while attending a masquerade ball at the Stockholm Opera. The king died 13 days later

PUBLIC DOMAIN

and was succeeded by his son, Gustav IV Adolf.

***

Many foundational government events were happening back in the newly formed United States, with the Presidential Succession Act being enacted on Feb. 21, 1792. The original iteration of the act designated the president pro tempore of the United States Senate as next in line after the vice president, followed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Changes were made in 1886, removing the president pro tempore of the Senate and Speaker of the House in the succession chain, using presidential Cabinet secretaries instead, starting with the Secretary of Stare.

Following President Franklin D. Roosevelt's death, President Harry S Truman would revise the presidential succession law in 1947, elevating the Speaker of the House to second in line behind the vice president, with the president pro tempore of the Senate third. The presidential Secretaries and officers also were listed as successors after the House and Senate heads in the order of when their respective departments were created.

On April 5, 1792, President Washington exercised the first presidential veto. It nullified a congressional bill designed to divide the seats in the House of Representatives in a way that mathematically, and unfairly, favored Northern states.

Upon Washington's veto, the bill was sent back to Congress, which chose not to attempt a two-thirds veto overrule and instead drafted a new bill apportioning one representative for every 33,000 persons in their respective states.

On May 8, the Second Militia Act of 1792 implemented the military draft. The bill originally conscripted every "free able-bodied white male citizen" between the ages of 18 and 45 years old to join a local militia company. The law was later changed to include all males aged 18 through 54, regardless of race.

June 1 saw the admission of Kentucky to the Union as the 15th state. The Bluegrass State would earn its nickname from the prevalence of the perennial bluegrass in many of the state's fertile pastures.

The first cornerstone of the presidential residence at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C., which would come to be known more popularly as the White House, was laid on Oct. 13. The mansion, which was designed by Irish-born architect James Hoban and took eight years to complete, would be named the White House due to its white-gray Virginia free-



The obverse of the 1792 Disme pattern coin features Lady Liberty with flowing hair.

stone. In 1800, the White house would receive its first residents, President John Adams and his wife Abigail.

While George Washington, who oversaw construction of the executive mansion, would never get to live in the White House, he did win re-election in 1792, during an election process that ran from Nov. 2 to Dec. 5. During this second presidential election, Washington ran virtually unopposed and received a unanimous vote in the Electoral College.

At the time, rules stipulated that each presidential elector should cast two votes without distinction as to which was for the president and which was for the vice president. The winner of the most votes would become the president, with the runner-up assuming the vice presidency, with incumbent Vice President John Adams carrying on for four more years in that role. The second inauguration would be held on March 4, 1793.

***

After the passage of the Coinage Act, a flood of official pattern coins was released as the Founding Fathers forged a national monetary system—a critically important step in helping the United States achieve full independence during its formative years.

Many U.S. pattern coins had appeared before 1792, including the 1783 Nova Constellatio patterns and 1787 Fugio cents. However, none of these pattern coins or early calls for the creation of a national mint resulted in official plans for a federal minting facility.

Prior to 1792, one of the most important steps toward creating a United States monetary system was the 1785 approval of the dollar as the official currency unit.

Many members of Congress pushed to depict George Washington on coinage. However, the president would have no part in appearing on our national coinage, rejecting the notion on the grounds that it was too reminiscent of the monarchical practice of depicting sitting royalty on coins. For that reason, it was decided in the Coinage Act that an image "emblematic of Liberty" would appear on the nation's coinage instead.

Several denominations were represented among the pattern coins of 1792, including quarter dollars, silver half dismes, silver dismes, silver-center cents (copper planchets with a small plug of silver in the middle), copper cents of the same size without the silver center and large one-cent coins called Birch cents, named for their engraver, Robert Birch.

These pattern coins were made in relatively tiny batches and were presented to members of Congress and other government officials for consideration and approval.

Some of these early pattern coins still exist today but are exceedingly rare. An MS-65 example of the Birch cent, the finest-known specimen of that piece, was sold by Heritage Auctions in January 2015 for $2,585,000, becoming the most expensive one-cent coin ever sold.

The Birch cent features a profile of Lady Liberty with flowing hair encircled by the words LIBERTY PARENT OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY. During that same January 2015 auction, a copper 1792 "Wright" quarter, also known as an Eagle-on-Globe quarter, sold for $2,232,500.

***

Land exploration throughout North America was a pursuit many adventuresome individuals were taking up during the 1790s. One of the most prominent explorers during the decade was British Capt. George Vancouver, who led a four-and-a-half-year voyage during which he circumnavigated the globe and reached five continents.

HERITAGE AUCTIONS

BUYING & SELLING
World Coins, Tokens, Medals, Paper Money
Introductory Offers
1. 100 different coins, ancient to modern $25.00
2. 25 different banknotes. $10.00
3. BUY or BID sales list ..... FREE
BOB REIS "ANYTHING ANYWHERE"
P.O. Box 26303, Raleigh, NC 27611
(919) 787-0881
e-mail: reisbiz@earthlink.net
www.anythinganywhere.com

Ancient Greek & Roman
Specialists in British
40 years providing quality & value
www.davcoin.com
Online auctions/Print catalogs (just ask!)
info@davcoin.com • (320) 685-3835
PO Box 323 • Cold Spring MN 56320
Davissons Ltd.

FREE
PRICE LIST
OF ENGLISH
COINS
M&R COINS
P.O. Box 6, Dept CA
Palos Heights, IL 60463
(708) 361-9523

GOLD & SILVER
Investor's Guide
SPECIAL ISSUE
GOLD & SILVER
WIN THIS! 2013 ONE-OUNCE AMERICAN EAGLE
This special Gold & Silver issue is a broad collection of articles and analysis of today's market.
- A 2020 Vision for Gold and Silver
- U.S. Pattern Silver Dollars
- Southern Gold
- Early United States Gold Coinage and much more.

Send $7.87* (includes p&h) check or money order payable to *COINage* along with your name and mailing address to:
GOLD & SILVER: Investor's Guide
c/o Beckett Media, LLC, 4635 McEwen Rd, Dallas, TX 75244
*TX residents add 8.25% tax; Canadian/Foreign orders, please add $5.00.



The original U.S. Mint building, at Seventh Street and 631 Filbert Street in Philadelphia, was constructed in 1792.

His expedition included from two to four vessels and as many as 153 men. On May 8, 1792, Captain Vancouver laid his eyes on a 14,410-foot-high peak in what is now Washington State, naming the landmark Mount Rainier.

The seemingly placid mountain, the most glaciated in all of the Lower 48 States, is actually an active volcano that last erupted in 1894. If it blows again, it could cause catastrophic destruction.

Captain Vancouver's other explorations in 1792 included several other sites in the vicinity of the Puget Sound, which he claimed for Britain on June 4. Eight days later, members of the crew became the first Europeans to set foot in what is now Vancouver, British Columbia. The expedition headed south along the Pacific Coast later that year—and on Nov. 14, Vancouver became the first Englishman to arrive in San Francisco Bay.

***

On Feb. 7, 1792, Domenico Cimarosa's two-act opera "Il Matrimonio Segreto" ("The Secret Marriage") debuted at the Imperial Hofburg Theatre in Vienna, Austria. The opera, which takes place in 18th-century Bologna, Italy, follows Paolino, a clerk who faithfully serves his employer, a businessman named Geronimo. As it turns out, Paolino is secretly married for two months to Carolina, Geronimo's daughter.

In an effort to impress his boss, Paolino tries to arrange a marriage between Carolina's older sister, Elisetta, and his friend, Count Robison. When the Count arrives, he finds himself smitten not with Elisetta but with the secretly hitched Carolina. Matters become more uncomfortable for Paolino when he finds himself in the romantic crosshairs of Geronimo's sister Fidalma, a wealthy widow who falls hard for the clandestinely married man.

Austrian-born composer Franz Joseph Haydn premiered his "94th Symphony in G Major," more widely known as the "Surprise Symphony," at London's Hanover Square Rooms on March 23, 1792. Later in the year, Haydn gave 22-year-old Ludwig Van Beethoven his first lessons in music composition.

Meanwhile, Scottish poet Robert Burns composed a song called "Highland Mary," a piece dedicated to the memory of a woman named Mary Campbell whom Burns loved in the years before her death in 1786.

On July 30, the French national anthem was sung for the first time by 500 Marseillaisian men.

In literature, American satirical writer Hugh Henry Brackenridge published *Modern Chivalry*, a piece about a Pennsylvania man in his 50s who, on a whim, leaves his farm on horseback to travel out West with his servant, Teague, to see firsthand new developments around the country and observe human nature.

The adventure would be published in installments for more than two decades. Henry Adams, an American historian and member of the political Adams family, called Brackenridge's novel "a more thoroughly American book than any written before 1833."

Other literary works published in 1792 included *Anecdotes of the Delborough Family,* by Susannah Gunning, Charlotte Turner Smith's *Desmond*, and *It Is and It Is Not a Novel*, authored by Charlotte Palmer.

In sports, jockey John Mangle rode Tartar to victory in the St. Leger Stakes in Doncaster, England. Along with horseracing, cricket was another major recreational pastime in 1792. Tom Walker scored 542 runs (the most that year), including a top score of 107, while Thomas Boxall took the most wickets—46. Meanwhile, Cobham Park in South East England's

PUBLIC DOMAIN

Kent County premiered and would host cricket matches until 1879.

***

On May 12, the self-flushing toilet was invented. Five days later, 24 merchants formed the New York Stock Exchange at 68 Wall St. On Oct. 13, the now-famous *Old Farmer's Almanac* was first published, and the first life insurance policy in the United States was issued in Philadelphia on Dec. 15.

During an era when the maritime industry was vital, there were sadly many tragedies involving ocean travel and freighting operations, including dozens of shipwrecks and related accidents.

In January 1792, the British ship *Daniel and Harriet* sank in the Irish Sea near Kinsale, County Cork, Ireland, killing all onboard. The following month, *Matilda*, a full-rigged British whaling ship, wrecked on a shoal in the Pacific Ocean; 22 survivors were rescued by the crew of the *HMS Providence*, a Royal Navy ship.

On May 16, Denmark called for an end to the transatlantic slave trade under the Danish flag, effective in 1803. In all, some 120,000 enslaved Africans were transported to the West Indies by the Dutch from the 1650s onward.

During looting of the crown jewels of France's King Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette in September 1792, the magnificent French Blue Diamond—from which the Hope Diamond would be cut—was stolen. After winding up in several hands, including those of London banker and gem collector Henry Philip Hope, it would find a safe home in 1958 at the Smithsonian Institution's Natural History Museum, where the 45.52-carat diamond still resides today.

Henry Laurens was a rice planter from South Carolina who made history during his lifetime by becoming a delegate to the Second Continental Congress and succeeding John Hancock as president of the Congress. After dying at the age of 71 on Dec. 8, 1792, he left one more footnote in history upon becoming the first individual in the United States to be formally cremated.

***

While U.S. pattern coins from 1792 are mainly obtainable only by those who have a spare million or so dollars in their bank accounts, there is another area of 18th-century coinage that U.S. collectors would surely appreciate—the foreign coins that circulated throughout our nation early in its history.

While Congress demonetized most foreign coins in 1793, gold coins from Great Britain and Portugal and both silver and gold coins from Spain and France were permitted as legal tender in the United States until 1857.

Of particular note are the Spanish milled dollars, which were valued at eight reales and often called "pieces of eight." These, along with their fractional ½-real and one-, two- and four-real coins, became the principal currency in Early America. The milled dollar was the forerunner of the U.S. dollar and its respective fractional denominations.

Several Spanish Colonial mints in South American and Mexico struck vast quantities of these silver coins, many of which are still available today for prices far lower than those of any of the U.S. pattern coinage from the era.

Many can be purchased in decent condition for less than $500 each, and they are fantastic artifacts for any American numismatist interested in owning a piece of monetary history straight from our nation's infancy and youth.



HERITAGE AUCTIONS

The first U.S. Columbus Day celebrations were held on Oct. 12, 1792.

Long Island Numismatics, Inc.
Gary Parietti A.N.A. LM5705
P.O. Box 42, Bedford Hills, N.Y. 10507-0042
Ph: (914)242-6090 Fax: (914)242-6091

LINUMIS.COM
U.S. & Foreign Coins
Stamps • Paper Money
Bought • Sold • Traded
Investment Portfolios
Estate Appraisals
Jewelry & Diamonds
Scrap Silver & Gold • Rare Firearms
Autographs & Antiques
Real Estate Trades
FREE Full Inventory, Paper Money or Rare Coin Price List
Available on Request
Please Write, Call or Email.
email: garyparietti@aol.com

BURIED TREASURE
• Locate From a Long Distance
• Most Sensitive Equipment Available
• For FREE Brochure write to:
SIMMONS SCIENTIFIC
BOX 10057D WILMINGTON, NC 28404
www.simmonsscientificproducts.com

TOM CEDERLIND
International Dealer over 25 years
ANCIENT GREEK, ROMAN, BYZANTINE & MEDIEVAL COINS
503-228-2746
www.TomCederlind.com
PO Box 1963-B, Portland, OR 97207

FREE PRICE LIST OF PHILIPPINE COINS & PAPER MONEY
Under Spain and the U.S.
M & R Coins
P.O. Box 6, Dept CA
Palos Heights, IL 60463
(708) 361-9523

VALUE IN MODERN PROOF VARIETIES





Hard-to-Find Varieties Hide in Plain Sight

by David Schwager

***

Nobody wants modern proof sets."

That seems to be the attitude of many coin hobbyists today—but there's growing evidence that these cynics should take a closer look.

Proofs from 1955 to the present might seem to be surplus merchandise clogging dealer inventories, but collectors of Franklins, Kennedys, Jeffersons, 50 State quarters and other popular modern series need the coins in these sets for their collections.

In addition, these easy-to-find coins can contain hard-to-find and sometimes valuable varieties. Hiding in plain sight, modern proof varieties provide excellent opportunities for the knowledgeable collector.

Most modern sets are easy to complete, and including varieties can add interest to an otherwise unchallenging series. All Anthony dollars, for example, are cheap and common in both proof and mint condition. Most people, however, consider an Anthony set complete only if it includes the scarcer 1979 and 1981 Type 2 proofs.

This is similar to many classic series. Buffalo nickel collectors, for example, often consider a set complete only when they get the 1918/7-D.

Most variety collectors will buy their coins as known varieties, as this is the most reliable way to find quality pieces. Even if you have no interest in searching through proofs, it pays to know how to recognize varieties so that you know what you are buying. By their nature, most varieties show only subtle differences from normal coins and from other varieties.

It is easy to make mistakes. The 1961 Franklin half dollar for example, has three doubled-die reverses—one worth about $3,000 and two others worth closer to $50. A dealer could inadvertently mislabel the more common variety and sell it at the higher price. Even the most reliable grading services also can make mistakes.

Collectors who learn to recognize the types of 1961 half dollar doubled dies, however, will be sure to get the coins they want and paid for.

While discussing the possibility of finding undervalued coins, it is worthwhile to take a moment for a dose of realism. Many books and articles give advice on detecting varieties and suggest that the reader can easily find treasure in common coins. To be realistic, finding valuable varieties is possible but not easy.

Cherrypicking modern proofs, like other varieties, takes study, time, patience and plenty of luck. If pulling scarce coins from everyday proof sets was easy, everyone would do it.

Although finding varieties takes work, it is definitely possible and does happen. Consider that every one of the four- and five-figure no-mint-mark proof sets described later in this article was originally sold to the public for just a few dollars by the U.S. Mint.

One reasonable approach is to adopt a balanced frame of mind when searching for varieties. Look at the endeavor with the goals of both potential finds and the certain expansion of your numismatic knowledge.

When attempting to find value in proof sets, it pays to balance the expected worth of the varieties with the ease and likelihood of finding them. The *Cherrypickers' Guide to Rare Die Varieties in United States Coins,* by Bill Fivaz and J.T. Stanton is the standard reference for varieties, and anyone with the slightest interest in U.S. varieties should own a copy.

Varieties listed in the *Cherrypickers' Guide* are more likely to sell at a premium. *A Guide Book of United States Coins*, better known as the Red Book, however, is the standard reference on all United States coins. The few varieties included in the Red Book are most likely to catch the interest of collectors and become desired parts of modern sets. It pays to see what the Red Book describes, then choose a few varieties as your targets.

◀ Popular, valuable, and detectable without magnification, the 1961 doubled-die reverse proof half dollar is a prime target for variety searchers.

▲ A broken serif in the I in LIBERTY provides a naked-eye diagnostic for the Heavily Accented Hair 1964 proof half dollar.

HERITAGE AUCTIONS



Proof sets from 1955 to 1964 using the "flat pack" packaging are easy to find and brimming with varieties.



1950s proofs with cameo contrast between frosted designs and mirrored fields are more desirable.

Relatively few make the cut. Only 26 varieties appear in the Red Book for proofs from 1955 to the present. Most of these, seen in the table below, are the 1979 and 1981 proofs with Type 2 mint marks (six from each year) and the six coins with missing mint marks. Note that no 1999-to-present quarters or any coins from 1992 to the present, including those from silver proof sets, appear on the list.

The missing mint marks are the first to check. Although all are uncommon, searching could not be easier, with a glance sufficient to see if the mint mark is in place. These coins also have significant value, making the unlikely event of a find very rewarding.

One intriguing fact about the no-S proofs is that researchers have guesses at mintages for three of the six coins. None is common, but if 1,500 to 4,000 of each exist, that means finding one is a real possibility.

Think of all the 1990 proof sets received as unwanted gifts that were never opened by the children to whom they were given. More of these valuable varieties must still exist in drawers or storage units, slowly trickling into dealer inventories for sharp-eyed collectors to find.

The rewards here are potentially large, from the $900 for a 1970 dime to the 1975 dime that established itself as the most valuable modern coin when it sold for $349,600 (with the buyer's premium) in a 2011 Stack's Bowers sale.

1961 Half Dollar with Doubled-Die Reverse

The 1961 doubled-die-reverse Franklin half dollar also shares the advantages of naked-eye visibility and significant value. This coin displays dramatic doubling, especially noticeable in E PLURIBUS UNUM—and, provided your close-up vision is good, is easily detectable without a lens.

Selling for about $3,000 in Proof-65, this coin is the most desirable and popular Franklin variety. Not only is it listed in the Red Book, but the authors of the *Cherrypickers' Guide* chose to put this coin on the cover of Volume 2. In the 1955 to 1964 period, speculators often traded proof sets still sealed in their brown paper Mint envelopes, and plenty of 1961 proof sets remain unopened.

When searching 1961 proof sets or individual 1961 Franklins, however, keep in mind that two more common doubled-die reverses also exist which show a much smaller spread in the



LIBERTYCOIN.COM / HERITAGEAUCTIONS

An advanced variety collector had this custom NGC holder made to house five of the six missing mintmark proofs.



Hiding in common proof sets, this 1971-S proof cent shows strong doubling in LIBERTY and IN GOD WE TRUST.



Some collectors carry their lenses on a lanyard at shows so they are always at hand and won't be lost.

doubling. If you find one, don't think of it as a disappointment. Instead, consider it a bonus that you found the "poor man's" doubled die while looking for "the big one."

1964 Half Dollar with Heavily Accented Hair

This next variety, also on a half dollar, is far more likely to be found. Early examples of the 1964 proof Kennedy half show several incuse lines above the president's ear in a variety known as "heavily accented hair." The 1964 proof set had one of the highest mintages of any set, and many examples are available to search.

The variety is not that rare, but is very popular and easy to sell (about $40 raw or $100 certified as Proof-66), or a good addition to your own Kennedy set. The lines in the hair are not hard to spot once you train yourself, but this coin also has a naked-eye diagnostic. Look for an "I" in LIBERTY with the lower left serif broken. For extra points, a few heavily-accented-hair coins have the designer's initials on the reverse quadrupled, although the market value of this recent discovery is still unclear.

1979 Type 2 Mint Marks

Unlike the last few, discerning most varieties takes some work with a lens. The 1979 Type 2 mint mark, for example, is easy to see once you check it under magnification. Used for many years, the punch that added the "S" mint mark to proof coins in much of 1979 became less and less distinct, turning the "S" almost into a blob.

Partway through 1979, the Mint replaced the punch with a new tool showing a much cleaner letter. The Type 1 (blurry) and Type 2 (clear) "S" mint marks exist for all six proof denominations, but most of the value is in the dollar, which increases from about $8 to $55 in a typical grade of Proof-68.

A 1979 proof set can have a mix of Type 1 and Type 2 coins sealed in the same holder. A lucky collector might find a set with all Type 2 mint marks, while other collectors assemble Type 2 sets from singles.

1981 Type 2 Mint Marks

Although similar to the 1979 Type 2 mint marks, the 1981 Type 2 is more difficult to discern, even under magnification. The Mint again changed its punch partway through 1981, again creating two varieties sometimes seen mixed in the same proof set.

Looking at the mint mark as a three-dimensional object, the Type 1 has a rounded top surface (the part of the mint mark closest to the viewer), while the scarcer Type 2 has a flat top. Learn to identify a Type 2 by seeing the photos in the Red Book's Anthony dollar section, studying the appendix of the *Cherrypickers' Guide* devoted to 1979 and 1981 mint marks or, if possible, examining certified Type 2 coins.

As with the 1979 Type 2, the 1981 dollar receives the greatest value boost, increasing from about $7 for Type 1 to $100 for Type 2 in Proof-68. The Type 2 half dollar, by contrast, is valued at only about $12. Collectors value complete sets more than singles,



The Type 1 mint mark used on proofs early in 1979 looks more like a mound than an S.



The Type 2 mint mark for 1979 and 1980, and Type 1 in 1981, is a clearly readable S.



The 1981 Type 2 mint mark shows a flat surface and more bulbous ends to the S.

HERITAGE AUCTIONS / DAVID SCHWAGER / ANACS

Mintages and Values of "No-S" Proofs			
Year	Denomination	Estimated mintage	Value
1968	Dime	Unknown	$17,500 in Proof-65
1970	Dime	2,200	$900 in Proof-65
1971	Nickel	1,655	$1,500 in Proof-65
1975	Dime	2 coins known	$349,600 in Proof-68
1983	Dime	Unknown	$900 in Proof-65
1990	Cent	3,555	$4,000 in Proof-65 Red

however, and a 1981 set with six Type 2 coins sealed in Mint packaging goes for around $200.

Cameo Proofs

Although they are not varieties, cameo proofs provide another opportunity.

Modern collectors are used to the gorgeous frosted cameo proofs made by the U.S. Mint in the last 45 years—but proofs from 1955 to about 1969 usually had uniformly brilliant surfaces, often with a polished look. Only occasionally did proofs of this period show cameo contrast with frosted designs and mirror fields.

While looking through 1950s and 1960s proofs and sets, be on the watch for cameos and buy them when they are offered at the same price as ordinary brilliant specimens. Remember, however, that each coin has two sides made from two dies and that specialists will pay a premium only for coins showing cameo contrast on both sides.

***

After you decide to look for varieties in modern proofs, where should you find coins to search through? Start with coins and sets already in your collection. You might have good luck, and will get a start on learning to examine coins closely before moving to dealers' inventory.

If you are lucky, a nearby coin shop has a bid board. This is a type of silent auction in which a pegboard holds as many as 1,000 coins. Buyers are free to examine the coins over several days and make bids until the auction ends at a set time. A bid board is a perfect environment for searching through coins, as you can examine large numbers of coins at your leisure without needing to request them from the dealer.

When a bid board is not available but you do have a favorite local coin shop, consider asking the dealer if you can search through part of the inventory. If you are a regular customer and ask at a slow time, most dealers will let you look through their stock of proof sets and singles. At one local shop, for example, the owner allowed one of his frequent customers to go through a few dozen 1999 proof sets in search for varieties.

Coin shows provide the next best opportunity, with many sellers bringing their coins to a single location. Provided, again, that you use courtesy and do not intrude on their time, most will be willing to let you look through their proof sets. You might even be able to view proof singles in a box or binder without special permission, examining coins like any other buyer.

With any of these avenues, be sure that you act like any other buyer. Make purchases, take up only reasonable space and time and be both courteous and discreet.

There are at least two parts to this discretion.

Proof Varieties Listed in the Red Book (1955 to Present)		
Denomination	Year	Variety
Cent	1960	Small date
	1970-S	Small date
	1971-S	Doubled-die obverse
	1979-S	Type 2 mint mark
	1981-S	Type 2 mint mark
	1990-S	No mint mark
	1999-S	Close AM
Nickel	1971-S	No mint mark
	1979-S	Type 2 mint mark
	1981-S	Type 2 mint mark
Dime	1960	Doubled-die obverse
	1963	Doubled-die reverse
	1968-S	No mint mark
	1970-S	No mint mark
	1975-S	No mint mark
	1979-S	Type 2 mint mark
	1981-S	Type 2 mint mark
	1983-S	No mint mark
Quarter	1979-S	Type 2 mint mark
	1981-S	Type 2 mint mark
Half Dollar	1961	Doubled-die reverse
	1964	Heavily accented hair
	1979-S	Type 2 mint mark
	1981-S	Type 2 mint mark
Dollar	1979-S	Type 2 mint mark
	1981-S	Type 2 mint mark

WORLDWIDE EXCLUSIVE!



Actual size is 70 mm

FIRST-EVER Reverse Proof Panda Released for F.U.N. Show

The China Mint honors certain high-profile numismatic shows with silver commemorative proofs.

This 2015 F.U.N. Show Panda is the first-ever from Florida's celebrated coin show. It shows a Mother Panda coaxing her cub into the water. The reverse shows the Great Wall of China and the Florida United Numismatists logo.

Each is struck in five-ounces of 99.9% silver.

It's also the First Ever Reverse Proof Panda and it has a limited edition of only 1,500 proofs.

Show Pandas have usually only been offered at coin shows, and most collectors have missed out. But GovMint.com secured these Five-Ounce Silver FUN Show Pandas for our customers.



Each is graded by Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC).

Call to secure your historic Panda "First" today!

For price and availability call the toll-free number or go to www.GovMint.com

GOVMINT.COM®
THE BEST SOURCE FOR COINS WORLDWIDE
1-800-937-4498
offer code: **CNG515**
www.GovMint.com

Note: GovMint.com is a private distributor of worldwide government coin issues and is not affiliated with the United States government. Prices subject to change without notice. Facts and figures were deemed accurate as of March 2015. ©GovMint.com, 2015



Because a sealed 1981 proof set rarely appears with Type 2 mintmarks on all six coins, many collectors assemble their sets from single coins.

First, memorize the varieties for which you are searching. You will draw less attention to yourself and be less likely to hurt feelings if you rely on memory instead of opening a copy of the *Cherrypickers' Guide* on a dealer's display case.

Second, if you do happen to locate a variety, avoid bragging about your find, at least where word might find its way back to the seller.

Searching for varieties is not unethical, and the buyer pays the seller's asking price, but avoid situations where anyone might feel advantage was taken. Although you want to keep a low profile, don't lie about your actions. If asked, say you are looking for varieties and most people will not question you further.

One of the benefits of seeking varieties is that you will inevitably learn while you read reference books and examine large numbers of coins.

Even if you don't find gold in your searches, it is always worthwhile to increase your numismatic knowledge. Anyone can buy coins, but the rewards of becoming a numismatist come only after study and practice.

HERITAGE AUCTIONS

DOUBLE SAVINGS

Two Collector Issues – One Low Price

TO SUBSCRIBE

- Log on to www.beckettmedia.com/comag
- Call our toll free no 866-287-9383
- Fill out the order form below and mail it with your payment information to Beckett Media LLC, Lock Box No 70253, Philadelphia PA 19176-9883



Promo code A74CARNG

Take Advantage of this special offer and get a 1 yr subscription to **Beckett Coinage** (12 Issues) with a 1 Yr subscription to **Beckett Rock & Gem** (12 issues) and **SAVE 63%** off the cover

Method of Payment ☐ Check enclosed ☐ Credit Card ☐ Money Order

Payment through credit card ☐ Visa ☐ MC ☐ AMEX ☐ Discover Name on credit card _____

Credit card number ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐ Expiration date ___/___/___

Subscriber name _____ First _____ MI _____ Last _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Signature _____ Date ___/___/___

Outside of US add $30 postage per year

www.beckettmedia.com/comag

COINAGE OF THE CIVIL WAR



The quarter dollars struck at San Francisco during the Civil War were not hoarded by the public.

Precious Metal Hoarding Called for Creative Solutions

by R.W. Julian

In times of great national stress, troubles are often reflected in coinage. It might be a new denomination or simply a change of alloy, but this is what makes the collecting of coins so interesting.

The very history of a country is to be found in its coinage, and this is perhaps no truer for the United States than in the great period of national upheaval during the Civil War, which ended just 150 years ago, in April 1865.

The origin of the monetary problems of the 1860s can be traced to the California Gold Rush of 1848-49. So much gold was mined that the delicate balance between gold and silver was shattered beyond repair. Silver coins were soon melted or otherwise driven from circulation.

In 1853, Congress, recognizing that trade was nearly at a standstill, reduced the weight of the minor silver coins so that they would circulate and not be melted. (The silver dollar, however, remained at its pre–1853 standard.) By 1857, the country was awash in silver and gold; there was so much, in fact, that merchants complained about the glut of silver filling their cash drawers.

To compound the situation, Congress mandated a new, lightweight cent in 1857, to be composed of copper and nickel rather than the pure copper of the old large cents. The Mint struck vast quantities of Flying Eagle cents, again to the annoyance of those handling large numbers of small coins.

There was a great amount of coinage in daily use when, in April 1861, Southern cannon fire was directed at Fort Sumter in Charleston harbor. President Abraham Lincoln was determined to preserve the Union, and for the next four years there was unremitting warfare over much of Middle America and ultimately into the South itself.

Citizens, both Northern and Southern, expected that the war would be a short one and that their boys—in blue or in gray—would soon show the other side the meaning of true valor. Because everyone thought that a few months would see a return to commerce as usual, gold and silver coins continued to circulate in the Northern states.

***

Throughout most of 1861, commerce in the Northern states went on almost as though the war was some far-off event of little importance. By late November 1861, however, the Northern public began to show signs of nervousness and citizens began to hoard gold coins as a precaution. Soon, many people were doing the same thing and the mint at Philadelphia could not turn out gold coins fast enough to replace those being hoarded.

In late December 1861, New York banks declared that they would no longer redeem their paper currency for gold. Most other banks adopted the policy within a few days, and the government quickly followed suit. Gold vanished from the marketplace virtually overnight.

Oddly enough, the Philadelphia Mint struck nearly 1.4 million gold dollars in 1862, after the suspension of specie payments for paper currency. These were not meant for circulation, however, but rather

HERITAGE AUCTIONS



The gold dollars of 1862 were used by the Union Army to pay for supplies.

were paid out by the military when seizing needed supplies, especially food or horses, for the soldiers. Because of this heavy coinage, and the fact that many of the pieces were saved by recipients, the gold dollars of 1862 are available today at reasonable prices.

By early 1862, pressure on the silver coinage began to mount with isolated hoarding going on, mainly in the great metropolitan areas. In 1862, the Union Army was not doing all that well and this increased uncertainty on the home front. During May, the hoarding of silver coins accelerated—and by the middle of June, that metal, too, had vanished from the marketplace.

Shortly after the war had begun, the government had issued demand notes payable in gold, but it wasn't long before paper money appeared—called "Greenbacks"—that wasn't redeemable in anything except government promises in the form of more paper money. The South had already done, this and now the North underwent the same experience.

Although silver coins—as well as gold—were made during the war, they did not circulate, being more important as bullion than coins. (Gold coins continued to be struck by the Mint, but were used primarily to pay for war materials purchased in Europe.) The situation was different on the West Coast, where coins were not hoarded, but this was possible only because of the relative isolation of that region from the rest of the country.

***

The government reacted to the coin shortage by printing small (fractional) notes, derisively called "shinplasters." These had face values of less than a dollar, with the smallest denomination being three cents. Private citizens also used stamps for small change, but this method lasted only a few months, until the fractional currency became widely available.

Just when the government thought that it had solved the currency problem, at least for the time being, the public began to hoard copper-nickel cents—and by late 1862, few of these were to be seen in daily use.

At this point, private initiative came to the forefront when entrepreneurs began to strike "store cards" similar to the cent but made out of bronze. Untold millions of such pieces were struck from 1862 through the spring of 1864, and many collectors today specialize in these metallic mementos of the Civil War.

In Philadelphia, Mint Director James Pollock was nearly at his wit's end during 1863 trying to solve the coin shortage. By late summer, Pollock had finally decided that the government should adopt the alloy of the private tokens then being



In 1862, the government introduced small, fractional notes to take the place of the silver coins that had been hoarded.

STACK'S BOWERS / HERITAGE AUCTIONS





By late 1862, even the lowly copper-nickel cents were being hoarded by the public.





The twenty-dollar gold pieces struck during the Civil War were often used to pay for war materials imported from Europe.

struck in large quantities. These tokens were not hoarded because their intrinsic value was too low. On the other hand, the public believed the copper-nickel cents were worth hoarding; there were rumors that nickel was going to be of great value.

Joseph Wharton, a Pennsylvania nickel mine owner, used his extensive congressional contacts to block consideration of a proposed bill to coin cents out of bronze. It was not until early April 1864 that the Lincoln Administration finally threw its weight on the side of the new alloy. On April 22, 1864, Congress approved a bill that mandated not only the bronze cent but also a two-cent piece of the same composition.

(One of the ironies of the new alloy for the cent was the opposition of former Mint Director James Ross Snowden to the change. In the spring of 1864, he publicly attacked the idea and his views carried weight with some members of Congress.)

It was decided by the Treasury, after consulting with Director Pollock, that the design on the cent would not be changed—and as a result, when the coinage of the copper-nickel cents ceased in the middle of May 1864, the same dies were used for the new bronze coins.

The coining department of the Mint soon found that the dies for the copper-nickel cent coinage were not quite suitable for the bronze coins. The design should have been changed slightly because bronze was softer than copper-nickel. For this reason, Chief Engraver James B. Longacre executed new dies in late 1864 on which his initial appeared—the famous 1864-L cents.

***

The two-cent piece was another matter altogether. As early as the fall of 1863, the chief engraver was hard at work on dies for the proposed coin. A rather fine bust of George Washington is found on some of the patterns, but most used the design adopted the following year for regular coinage.

Longacre's final design for the two-cent coin depicted the U.S. shield surrounded by a laurel wreath. The motto "In God We Trust" was inscribed on a scroll above the shield. But in 1863, no one knew for certain that this particular motto would be placed on the coinage. Because of this uncertainty, the motto "God Our Trust" was placed on some patterns.

The new coinage was of such urgency that contracts were signed with a private company to manufacture bronze planchets; this was in addition to the large number of planchets made at the Mint. The result of all this activity was a massive coinage in the last few months of 1864: nearly 40 million cents and 20 million two-cent pieces.

The 60 million new bronze coins quickly went into circulation and stayed there because their intrinsic value was low. In 1865, nearly 50 million more of the two denominations were minted and put into the hands of the public. The 110 million bronze coins of 1864-65 did not solve the coin shortage, but certainly made it easier to conduct small marketplace transactions. There was also the added political benefit to the government of the public's having real coins to spend.

Collectors wanting specimens of this historic first bronze coinage will have little difficulty in obtaining them. Extremely Fine (XF-40) specimens of the 1864 cent can be purchased for only about $40. The 1864 two-cent piece is also quite common and worth about the same (or just a bit more) as the cent in XF.

There is a scarce variety of the larger bronze coin on which the motto is smaller than on the regular version. The small-motto coin is worth about $750 in XF. (On the small-motto piece, the letter "T" of "Trust" touches the fold of the scroll, while on the larger version it does not.)

As was done earlier in the war with the copper-nickel cents, bundles of new coins were made up to simulate larger coin values. For example, 25 of the two-cent pieces were tied up to serve as a half dollar. While this did not make up for the lack of silver coins, at least people had a ready supply of something that they preferred using, compared to the fractional paper notes.

***

The dropping of the copper-nickel alloy in 1864 had an unexpected side effect: It led to agitation by nickel magnate Joseph Wharton for new coinage containing nickel.

Wharton's Pennsylvania mine was the only source of domestic nickel, and he was naturally interested in selling this metal again to the Mint.

Collectors have long believed that Wharton sold a great deal of nickel to the Mint prior to 1864, but this is not correct. His sales actually began only a few weeks before Congress passed the bill changing the cent's composition to bronze. By the latter part of 1864, Wharton had been able to gear up for full production of nickel, but the market for coinage no longer existed in this country. There was still a

STACK'S BOWERS / HERITAGE AUCTIONS

market in Europe, however.

Pennsylvania congressmen friendly to Wharton began to push for a new copper-nickel coin. Because the one- and two-cent denominations were already spoken for, Wharton decided on a three-cent piece. The country wanted coins, and Wharton's forces had little real trouble putting through a law in March 1865 authorizing the nickel three-cent piece.

The new coin was to have 25-percent nickel—more than twice as much as the old cent of 1857-1864, which had only 12 percent. Due to the hurried nature of the coinage, Chief Engraver Longacre simply used an old Liberty head (from a pattern cent of 1857) for the new coin. Production was well under way by the summer of 1865, and again the new coinage was eagerly accepted by the public.

Because three-cent pieces are not as popular with collectors as they once were, today's hobbyist can easily obtain a specimen of the 1865 coinage at a reasonable price. With more than 11 million made, the value of an XF-40 specimen is only about $40.

The cost is relatively low because few numismatists go after all dates of this denomination; most of the demand comes from type collectors.

In the year following the end of the war, 1866, the new motto "In God We Trust" was added to those coins where the space available permitted this to be done. This reminder of the Civil War is still to be seen on today's coins.

***

With the advent of the three-cent piece at the very end of the Civil War, one would think that Wharton would have been satisfied with this new coin. However, there quickly arose pressure, from the same Pennsylvania congressmen, for yet another coin made of copper-nickel—this time to bear a face value of five cents. In May 1866, Congress passed a bill for this coinage.

Longacre again turned to the drawing board, and soon patterns were prepared from which the Treasury was to choose. The chosen design, at least for the obverse, was similar to that of the two-cent piece, except that the motto was not on a scroll. (The first patterns were made in late 1865, but some patterns with that date were actually made in 1867 or 1868 for favored collectors.)

The "nickel," as the coin soon came to be known, has always been popular with collectors, and for this reason collectors will pay much more ($150-plus for an XF-40 specimen) than for the three-cent piece of 1865. The cost is also higher because the reverse design was changed in 1867; most collectors acquire nickels of both varieties, 1866-67 and 1867-1883, for their collections.



In 1864, the alloy of the cent was changed to bronze.



The copper-nickel three-cent piece was first struck in 1865.



The copper-nickel five-cent piece was created in 1866 to provide more coins for the public.

Proof examples exist of all four new coins (both bronze issues of 1864 and the two copper-nickel coins of 1865-66), but the prices are somewhat steep. The 1864-L cent is a great rarity in proof and seldom comes up for sale.

With the coining of the new nickel five-cent pieces beginning in 1866, the last of the changes mandated by wartime conditions came about. From 1866 onward, the government would work toward the re-introduction of silver coins, and this would be accomplished, in stages, beginning in the early 1870s.

Many collectors think that only the most valuable coins have stories to tell. In the case of coins resulting from the Civil War, however, the most common ones are, in reality, the most interesting and historic.

STACK'S BOWERS / HERITAGE AUCTIONS

PROFILES IN COINAGE:

THE MORGAN DOLLAR

A Silver Coin with Roots in the Gold Rush



Assistant Engraver George T. Morgan

by Ed Reiter

The Civil War still loomed large in America's national life in 1878, but more than a decade had passed since the Blue and Gray armies ceased hostilities, and Reconstruction had ended as well. Reconciliation would take a great deal longer.

As tempers subsided gradually from white-hot battlefield levels in both the victorious North and the vanquished South, the nation was finding an outlet for its lingering postwar aggressiveness in the West. The lure of gold and silver … the promise of free or cheap land … the spirit of adventure—all these were drawing restless, intrepid Americans to a West that remained largely "wild."

The United States was growing, as well as growing up. "We, the people" had just observed the 100th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence in 1876, and Colorado—nicknamed the "Centennial State"—had joined the Union that year as the 38th state.

And as the nation entered its second century of independence, some marvelous new inventions—the telephone, the phonograph and the incandescent light bulb, for example—were appearing on the scene, or on the near horizon, holding out the promise of a brighter and more exciting future.

King Silver was enjoying a lively reign out West—notably in Nevada, where output at the rich Comstock Lode stood at its zenith: From 1876 through 1878, the Comstock's annual yield averaged $36 million worth of ore, its all-time peak. But mine owners were concerned as 1878 got under way, for demand wasn't keeping pace with the massive supply of silver.

That concern would soon give rise to a new silver coin destined to become a favorite with investors and a source of fascination—and occasional frustration—for collectors: the Morgan silver dollar. The Morgan dollar, in turn, would prove to be the highlight of one of the major chapters in U.S. coinage history—a chapter overflowing with politics and intrigue.

***

The Morgan dollar's roots actually go back a generation earlier—to the California Gold Rush of 1849. Until the discovery of gold at Sutter's mill, gold and silver coinage co-existed in this country in a balance that was relatively stable. The glut of yellow metal pouring into the market from the newly golden West depressed the price of gold—and that, in turn, made silver scarcer by comparison and pushed up its market value.

Soon, silver coins were worth more as metal than as money, leading to widespread melting and exportation. To halt the drain on circulating coinage, Congress reduced the weight of subsidiary silver coins in 1853—a change the Mint denoted by placing distinctive arrows alongside the date on the slenderized coins. (The arrows were removed in 1856.)

Of all the silver coins, only the silver dollar—then being issued in the Liberty Seated design—remained unchanged under the terms of the Mint Act of 1853. As with its smaller counterparts, the precious metal content of this large silver coin exceeded its face value—but Congress apparently wanted at least a token tie to the bimetallic tradition of the past. And, in any event, mintages of the dollar were small and had little linkage with the nation's commercial needs.

The coinage act decreed that only the silver dollar would henceforth be produced in exchange for silver bullion from depositors (up to then, depositors could have brought silver bullion to the Mint and opted to have it struck into smaller silver coins). Other silver coins would have to be paid for with gold.

At first, few depositors took "advantage" of the loophole, since they would have lost money on every silver dollar they got back. The equation changed, however, after the discovery of the Comstock Lode and other large sources of silver out West, starting in the late 1850s. Now it was silver's turn to inundate the market with vast new supplies.

The Civil War delayed the full impact of this change; during the war, there was precious little coinage of any kind to be seen. Even after the war, much of the new silver flowed overseas initially as the government repaid its huge wartime debts and interest on loans. By 1868, though, the newly "cheap" silver was making its way to the Mint in very substantial quantities for



1878-CC (Carson City) dollar

coinage into Liberty Seated dollars. And as the deposits intensified, federal officials fretted about the economic implications.

***

One of their major concerns was that uncontrolled coinage of silver could undermine the soundness of the economy. The changes enacted by Congress in 1853 had done more than just restore silver coins to circulation: They had put the United States on a strictly gold standard. And many economists—and many politicians, too—wanted to keep it that way.

Needless to say, the silver-mine owners saw things differently. But the mine owners suffered a serious setback in 1873 when Congress passed legislation halting further production of standard silver dollars. The law did provide for a new silver coin meant to facilitate trade with merchants in the Orient, and this "Trade dollar" was heavier than the standard silver dollar. Its production was much more limited though, so it soaked up far less silver from the nation's booming mines.

The mine owners soon were decrying the coinage law as the "Crime of '73" and calling for its repeal, or at least strong measures to counter its effects. Influential allies in Congress took up their cause, and a bitter battle ensued between supporters and foes of so-called "free silver"—the free and unlimited coinage of standard silver dollars along the lines that existed from 1853 to 1873.

By 1877, the pro-silver forces had mustered enough support to make some kind of legislation likely. Considering approval of a new silver dollar all but inevitable, the Treasury and the Mint began laying the groundwork for such a coin. In November 1877, Mint Director Henry R. Linderman directed Chief Engraver William Barber and a young assistant engraver, George T. Morgan, to prepare silver dollar patterns, conveying the impression that the best of these would be chosen for the coin if it came about.

This in-house "competition" was really no contest. From the outset, the director did everything in his power to ensure that Morgan would win. It was Linderman, after all, who had brought this special assistant—a talented British engraver—to Uncle Sam's Mint in 1876, specifically for the purpose of improving U.S. coin designs. And that, in turn, had underscored his growing disenchantment not only with William Barber but also with the chief engraver's son and protégé, Charles, who served on the engraving staff as well.

As work on the patterns proceeded, Linderman even had the former chief coiner of the Philadelphia Mint, A. Loudon Snowden, advise Morgan secretly on technical aspects of the project. By the time the coin was authorized on Feb. 28, 1878, Morgan's design was ready—and so was the announcement of its selection.

***

The left-facing Liberty on the obverse of the coin is Morgan's portrayal of Philadelphia schoolteacher Anna W. Williams. She served as his model despite the risk of scandal, for being an artist's model in 1878 was somewhat akin to posing for a *Playboy* or *Penthouse* centerfold today—even when the artist was designing a U.S. coin. Sure enough, Williams later lost her teaching job when she was "exposed" as the pleasingly plump Miss Liberty.

The somewhat scrawny eagle on the Morgan dollar's reverse led some to dismiss the coin as a "buzzard dollar." Ornithologists also found fault with the feathering: Shortly after production began, the Mint received a complaint that the eagle should have had seven tail feathers, instead of the eight depicted. The change was made—and as a result, some 1878 Morgan dollars have eight tail feathers on the eagle, some have seven and still others represent a compromise of sorts, with seven tail feathers over eight.

The legislation that brought the coin into being—the Bland-Allison Act—also was a compromise.

The silver forces in Congress, led by Missouri Congressman Richard ("Silver Dick") Bland, supported the mining interests in their quest for totally "free" silver coinage. Under such a system, the Mint would have had to strike silver dollars in exchange for all the bullion brought to it by depositors, no matter how great the quantity might have been.

Iowa Sen. William Boyd Allison didn't share Bland's enthusiasm for silver, but he recognized the momentum behind the silver campaign and sought to keep matters from getting out of hand by offering the Silverites half a loaf: Under the compromise he and Bland crafted, the Treasury was required to purchase between 2 million and 4 million troy ounces of silver bullion every month for

HERITAGE AUCTIONS

INTERESTING STUFF

MYSORE, INDIA GOLD Fannam, Tipu Sultan 1782-1799, tiny, VF $39.50
NAZI GERMANY silver 2 Reichmark with swastika, VF $15, 5 for $55.00
NAZI GERMANY 1 Reichsmark MILITARY CURRENCY 1944 Unc. $12.00
JAPAN 100 Yen MILTARY CURRRENCY 1945 used in Hong Kong Unc $9.00
LEPER COLONY COIN from COLOMBIA 50 Centavos 1928 F-VF $12.00
FINLAND-CIVIL WAR Silver 25 & 50 Penni 1917 BU $16.00
CHRISTMAS IS. unauthorized coin 5 Dollars 2014, Crab PROOF $25.00
170 WORLD COINS FROM 170 DIFFERENT NATIONS, Unc. $65.00
WELL MIXED WORLD COINS: 1 Pound $15, 3 Pounds $39.00
WEST VIRGINIA COAL MINE TOKENS: 1 for $4.50, 20 Different .. $49.50
WORLD BANKNOTES, all Unc 50 Different $17.50, 100 Different $42.50

Please include $4.00 postage. Calif. residents add 7.5% sales tax.
3 week return privileges. Checks, money orders, Visa, Mastercard, Discover, AMEX & Paypal accepted. Catalog is available at our website or free by mail.

JOEL ANDERSON www.joelscoins.com
Interesting World Coins Since 1970
(805) 489-8045, e-mail: orders@joelscoins.com
P.O. Box 365-CA, Grover Beach, CA 93483-0365



1895 dollar, proof only issue

Coin Inventory Software
For Windows 8, Windows 7 and XP

Coin Elite 2015, Inventories any kind of coin, Built-in descriptions for US coins eliminates typing. Price updates twice a year **Our 26th year!!**

WWW.TroveSoftware.com
Free Demo 800-548-8901
Trove Software P.O. Box 218 Olathe, KS 66051

EMPIRECOINS.NET

Thousands of conservatively graded coins with photos at everyday low prices! Send for free catalog; Box 5694, Scottsdale, AZ 85261

SEND FOR
FREE PRICE LIST
U.S. COINS
KEN MADISON
Box 66006, St. Petersburg. FL 33736
Giant SELECTION OF NICE Collectible Coins

Free Price List of German States, Empire and 3rd Reich

Paper Money and Notgeld

M & R Coins
P.O. Box 6, Dept CA
Palos Heights, IL 60463
(708) 361-9523

coinage into dollars, paying market levels for the metal.

This was a far cry from unrestricted coinage, but it nonetheless amounted to a very substantial subsidy for the silver-mining industry, coming as it did at a time when the coins' face value exceeded their intrinsic worth by more than 10 percent. Congress had restored the mine owners' federal safety net with a vengeance.

Not everyone was enamored with the Bland-Allison Act; it drew a prompt veto from Rutherford B. Hayes, the occupant of the White House at the time. But Congress just as promptly overrode the president and the first Morgan dollars rolled off the presses on March 11. The very first specimen went—in a note of irony—to Hayes.

***

The output of Morgan dollars greatly exceeded the levels of previous silver dollars—and also far surpassed public demand or need for any such coin. Between 1878 and 1904, more than half a billion examples were struck, with production taking place at four different mints: the main mint in Philadelphia plus the branches in New Orleans, San Francisco and Carson City.

In only one year, 1895, did the mints' combined production fall below a million. At the other extreme, the high point came in 1889, when all four mints were in action and their total output exceeded 34 million. The mint mark can be found below the wreath on a branch-mint Morgan dollar's reverse.

While the overall output was high, the series has its share of scarce and even rare individual issues. Some of these are coins whose mintages were low to begin with. In 1893, for example, only 100,000 dollars were struck at the San Francisco Mint. And in 1894, only about 110,000 were made in Philadelphia. Other coins acknowledged as major keys or semi-keys are scarce today, by contrast, because large numbers were melted over the years.

The 1895 Morgan dollar combines both elements. Mint records state that 12,000 business-strike dollars were minted that year in Philadelphia—which, by itself, would make this far and away the lowest-mintage coin in the series. But only proofs are known, and it's commonly believed that all 12,000 business strikes were melted, leaving only the 880 proofs. These, understandably, bring impressive premiums ranging well into five figures—although not as much as certain other Morgans, notably the 1893-S, 1892-S and 1895-O, in very high grades.

Much of the melting of Morgan dollars occurred in 1918, under the terms of the Pittman Act. This World War I law was enacted as a means of providing Great Britain with silver bullion it needed to stem a financial crisis then raging in India. The law authorized the U.S. government to melt up to 350 million silver dollars and sell the resulting bullion overseas. Some 270 million—almost all of them Morgans—were actually melted.

Millions more were melted under the terms of the Silver Act of 1942—and following the melts, collectors discovered that certain dates once regarded as common were far more elusive than their mintages would suggest. A notable case in point is the 1903-O, a coin with a listed mintage of 4,450,000. For years, it was assumed that all but a few examples had ended up in melting pots. Then, in the early 1960s, significant numbers emerged from deep in the Treasury's vaults, slashing the market value overnight.

The 1903-O is still considered scarce, but its value is just a small fraction of the premium it enjoyed at one time. This is a prime example of the maddening complexity the Morgan series can pose for those who collect it. Another source of confusion is the wide variation in the quality of coins from different mints and years. Some coins, such as the 1881-S, are almost always found with full strikes and lustrous surfaces; others, such as the 1886-O, are almost always poorly struck and dull.

STACK'S BOWERS

***

Production of Morgan dollars ended in 1904, when authorizations to issue them ran out. To everyone's surprise, though, they got one further chance to rise and shine: In 1921, the Mint struck more than 86 million examples under the terms of the Pittman Act, which required the replacement of silver dollars melted by its authority.

These final Morgans—including the only ones produced in Denver—were of generally inferior quality because the original dies had been destroyed and replacements had to be made.

George T. Morgan, by then Uncle Sam's chief engraver, had the satisfaction of overseeing this curtain call. On a less pleasing note, he also got to witness his coin's official demise when the Peace dollar took its place later that year.

In all, the Mint produced some 657 million Morgan dollars in 96 different date-and-mint combinations. Of these, it is believed that between 100 million and 200 million still survive.

Because production of Morgans outstripped the public's need by so great a degree, unusually large numbers never even entered circulation, providing a huge supply of high-grade pieces for modern collectors. Thus, the commercial failure of this coin contributed importantly to its numismatic success.

Many collectors disdained Morgan dollars at one time. Then, two generations ago, events transformed the series from a coinage ugly duckling to a swan. With silver rising in price in the early 1960s, people began redeeming silver certificates for dollar coins—mostly Morgans—at the Treasury Building in Washington, D.C. This siege brought forth large numbers of scarce-date cartwheels, including the 1903-O Morgan—and that, in turn, helped trigger broad new interest in silver dollars.

By the 1980s, the Morgan dollar was undisputed king of the hill in the coin market. It has stumbled a bit since then, but it still has a very broad base of enthusiasts.

They are drawn by its large size, attractive design, precious-metal content and generally high level of preservation—and also by the fact that unlike almost any other U.S. coinage series, this is a case where coins a century old can still be obtained in lustrous mint condition for less than $50s.

It could very well be argued that the Morgan silver dollar was a coin the American people never needed—an offspring that resulted from the marriage of politics and greed.

Considering its parents, though, the child turned out pretty well.

GOLD & SILVER

Investor's Guide

This special Gold & Silver issue is a broad collection of articles and analysis of today's market.

order online
WWW.COINAGEMAG.COM

Or send $7.87* (includes p&h) check or money order payable to COINage along with your name and mailing address to:

GOLD & SILVER: Investor's Guide
c/o Beckett Media, LLC
4635 McEwen Rd, Dallas, TX 75244

*TX residents add 8.25% tax; Canadian/Foreign orders, please add $5.00.

There are **now**
3 ways
to keep up with
BREAKING NEWS
in numismatics
between issues
of **COINage**

www.coinagemag.com

(www.facebook.com/pages/COINage-magazine/208751347999?sk=wall)

(twitter.com/#!/coinagemag)

COINage Kids

by Marcy Gibbel

Queen Elizabeth II on Coins

The Royal Mint recently announced that it will update its coinage with a brand-new portrait of Queen Elizabeth II. A new coinage portrait was unveiled at a ceremony at London's National Portrait Gallery. It is the fifth portrait of the queen to be created during her 63-year reign and the first update since 1998.



The Clark Portrait, 2015

Created by Jody Clark, the youngest designer to create a portrait of the queen for the U.K.'s circulating coins, the design change maintains the mint's tradition of updating the royal portrait on national coinage every 15 to 20 years.

Clark consulted the Internet for recent pictures of the queen, hand-sketched the portrait, then modeled a version using Photoshop and a Wacom tablet.

The new portrait shows Queen Elizabeth wearing the Royal Diamond Diadem crown, the same one she wore for her coronation in 1953, and modern drop earrings.



The Gillick Portrait, 1953

In 1952, Princess Elizabeth became Queen Elizabeth II, and the first coins of her reign were struck. Mary Gillick wanted to capture the young Elizabeth's potential, not create a perfect likeness of her physical age. The queen wears a classical laurel wreath, rather than the crown we are so used to seeing today.



The Machin Portrait, 1968

Secret preparations for decimalization began in 1962. The coinage needed a whole new suite of designs, including a current portrait of the queen. Sculptor Arnold Machin was selected. He would go on to model his portrait of the queen in two sittings.



The Maklouf Portrait, 1985

Raphael Maklouf's portrait was a formal depiction and was "couped," or cut off, above the shoulders. This was the first time a coinage portrait had been treated this way during Queen Elizabeth II's reign.



The Rank-Broadley Portrait, 1998

Ian Rank-Broadley FRBS created the fourth definitive coinage portrait, and it was introduced in 1998. His strong design took many months to complete, but he felt, "It was essential to the integrity of the project for the portrait to be a recognizable one, and not over-idealized."

Quiz Yourself

1. Which portrait remained on the U.K.'s circulating coinage for the longest period of time?
2. Where did Jody Clark find his inspiration for his portrait of the queen?
3. Which portrait was created in the most classical image of the queen?
4. What is the main similarity between the Clark portrait and the Maklouf portrait?
5. In how many portraits does the queen wear earrings?

Bonus: Which has had more incarnations, Doctor Who's character or Queen Elizabeth II's coinage portrait?

Answers: 1. The Machin portrait, 17 years, or the Rank-Broadley portrait, also 17 years; 2. The Internet; 3. The Gillick portrait; 4. The queen's crown; 5. Three; Bonus: Doctor Who (12)

Show Dates

Email your show date information by the 15th of the month to **editor@coinagemag.com.**

May 2015

1-2—SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA: Sacramento Valley Coin Club Spring Show; The Four Points by Sheraton , 4900 Duckhorn Drive; Fri. 10 am-6 pm, Sat. 10 am-4 pm; admission $3, one raffle ticket included with admission, under age 18 free; free appraisals, free hourly door prizes, gold and silver coin raffle, youth activities, member exhibits, buy-sell-trade coins/currency/bullion; contact John Bither, (916) 662-2591; Web: www.sacvalcc.org

1-3—OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA: Oklahoma Numismatic Association Spring Show; Oklahoma State Fair Park, Hobbies, Arts, & Crafts Bldg., enter grounds at Gate 5 from N. May Ave.; free admission; 93 tables, 62 dealers, open to public at 9 am May 2-3; contact Gary Parsons, (405) 426-9044 or email olegar@cox.net for details.

2-3—CLEARWATER, FLORIDA: Clearwater Stamp & Coin Expo; Tampa Collectors Club; Italian American Club, 200 South Mcmullen Booth Road; free admission and parking; contact Sheldon Rogg, 727-364-6897; email: h.rogg@verizon.net; Web: www.floridastampshows.com

3—BRUNSWICK, MAINE: Brunswick Spring Coin & Stamp Show; Knights Of Columbus Hall, 2 Columbus Drive; 9 am-2:30 pm; free admission; hourly door prizes, silent bid auction, 23 dealers, 40+ tables, coins, currency, medals and tokens, stamps, collector supplies, post cards and ephemera; contact Bob Caouette, (207) 721-7872

3—FAIRVIEW PARK, OHIO: Coin, Currency & Stamp Show Universal Coin; American Legion Post #42, 22001 Brookpark Rd.; 10 am-3 pm, no early birds hours; free admission; monthly coin show, 36-40 tables; contact John Cotleur, (440) 864-7473

3—INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA: 71st Street Coin And Currency Show; Knights Of Columbus, 2100 E. 71st Street; Sun. 9-3:30; free admission; monthly show, 40 to 60 tables of coins and currency, diverse group of dealers buying and selling U.S., Canadian and world coins, bullion, jewelry, and other collectibles; contact Mark Eberhardt, (317) 837-5682; e-mail: fubacoin@aol.com; Web: www.fubacoins.com

3—MAITLAND, FLORIDA: Orlando Coin And Money Show; Maitland Civic Center Venue On The Lake, 641 S. Maitland Ave.; 9 am-5 pm; free admission; hourly door prizes, all children under 12 receive a free coin, 20-30 tables; contact Jason Lowery, (407) 730-3116; email: orlandocoinexchange@gmail.com; Web: www.maitlandcoinshow.com

3—PALATINE, ILLINOIS: 1st Sunday Coin Show; Holiday Inn Express, 1550 East Dundee Road (Rte. 68); contact Joe, (815) 479-0350; e-mail: noisecoinshowillinois@gmail.com

7-9—MONROEVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA: Pennsylvania Association of Numismatists; Spring Coin Show; Monroeville Convention Center, 209 Mall Blvd. (PA Turnpike, Pittsburgh Exit #57); Thu. 12 pm-6 pm; Fri. 10 am-6 pm; Sat. 10 am-5 pm; free admission and parking; 130 tables, competitive exhibits with prizes, ANACS and SEGS on site, PAN KidZone, Pennsylvania Area Token Collectors meeting; contact Blaine Shiff, (412) 531-4100, Web: Cybercoins.net; or email: pancoins@gmail.com; Web: www.pancoins.org

15-17—LAWRENCEVILLE, GEORGIA: Atlanta Coin & Currency Expo; Gwinnett County Fair Grounds, 2405 Sugarloaf Parkway; Fri. 10-5, Sat. 10-5, Sun. 10-3; 90+ nationally recognized dealers, 175+ tables; contact Audrey Warren, (229) 886-2455; e-mail: sowegacoins@mchsi.com

17—ITASCA, ILLINOIS: 3rd Sunday Coin Show; Holiday Inn, 860 West Irving Park Road; contact Joe, (815) 479-0350; email: noisecoinshowillinois@gmail.com

22-23—HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND: Best Western-Grand Venice Hotel, 431 Dual Highway; Fri. 10-4, Sat. 10-4; 56 dealer tables available; contact Mike@BattlefieldCoinShows.com, (301) 788-6232; Web: www.BattlefieldCoinShows.com

23-24—FREDERICK, MARYLAND: The Frederick Coin And Currency Show; The Elk Lodge # 684, 289 Willow Dale Drive; 60 table show, buying and sell us and world coin and currency also treasures coins; contact Carl Earl Ostiguy, (443) 623-7025; email: ceocoins@comcast.net

29-31—ARLINGTON, TEXAS: Texas Numismatic Association Coin & Currency Show; Arlington Convention Center, 1200 Ballpark Way; Fri.-Sat. 10 am-6 pm, Sun. 9 am-3 pm; 200 tables, educational programs, gold coin raffles, Scout Merit Badge program; contact Doug Davis, (817) 723-7231; email: tnacoinshow@gmail.com; Web: www.tna.org

June 2015

5-6—NEW MARKET, MARYLAND: Grange Hall, 7th Alley; Fri. 9:30-4:30, Sat. 9:30-4:30; 22 dealer tables available; contact Mike@BattlefieldCoinShows.com, (301) 788-6232; Web: www.BattlefieldCoinShows.com

6-7—PENSACOLA, FLORIDA: Pensacola Numismatic Society Coin & Currency Show; Pensacola Fairgrounds Bldg. 1, 6655 West Mobile Hwy.; free admission and parking; buy, sell, or trade coins, currency, stamps, sports cards, pocket watches, jewelry, tokens and other collectibles, hourly door prizes, raffle for coins; contact Arnie Rosenbleeth, (850) 982-4364; email: arnierosenbleeth@yahoo.com; Web: www.pensacolanumismaticsociety.com

7—FAIRVIEW PARK, OHIO: Coin, Currency & Stamp Show Universal Coin; American Legion Post #42, 22001 Brookpark Rd.; 10 am-3 pm, no early birds hours; free admission; monthly coin show, 36-40 tables; contact John Cotleur, (440) 864-7473

7—PALATINE, ILLINOIS: 1st Sunday Coin Show; Holiday Inn Express, 1550 East Dundee Road (Rte. 68); contact Joe, (815) 479-0350; e-mail: noisecoinshowillinois@gmail.com

7—ORLANDO, FLORIDA: Orlando Coin And Money Show; Maitland Civic Center Venue On The Lake, 641 S. Maitland Ave.; 9 am-5 pm; free admission; hourly door prizes, all children under 12 receive a free coin, 20-30 tables; contact Jason Lowery, 407-730-3116; email: orlandocoinexchange@gmail.com; Web: www.maitlandcoinshow.com

14—MARIETTA, GEORGIA: Greater Atlanta Coin Show; Hilton Atlanta/Marietta Hotel & Conference Center, 500 Powder Springs Street; 9 am-5 pm; free admission; wide variety of numismatics from ancient to modern, American and World, coins, currency and bullion; contact Bob Obrien, (770) 772-4359; email: coins@atlcoin.com; Web: www.atlcoin.com

14—ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND: Annapolis/Edgewater Coin And Currency Show; Knights Of Columbus Hall, 2590 Solomons Island Rd.; 9 am-4:30 pm; free admission; 40 dealers; Carl Earl Ostiguy, Jr, (443) 623-7025; email: ceocoins@comcast.net

14—INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA: 71st Street Coin And Currency Show; Knights Of Columbus, 2100 E. 71st Street; Sun. 9-3:30; free admission; monthly show, 40 to 60 tables of coins and currency, diverse group of dealers buying and selling U.S., Canadian and world coins, bullion, jewelry, and other collectibles; contact Mark Eberhardt, (317) 837-5682; e-mail: fubacoin@aol.com; Web: www.fubacoins.com

20—LINCOLN, ILLINOIS: Rail Splitter Coin Club; Spring Coin Show; Jefferson Street Christian Church Fellowship Hall, 1700 N. Jefferson Street; Sat. 9 am-3 pm; free admission; free parking, handicapped accessible, food available on site; for more information, email bidwell1@comcast.net

21—ITASCA, ILLINOIS: 3rd Sunday Coin Show; Holiday Inn, 860 West Irving Park Road; contact Joe, (815) 479-0350; email: noisecoinshowillinois@gmail.com

26-28—BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI: Third Annual Gulf Coast Coin Show; Biloxi Civic Center, 578 Howard Avenue; free admission; 82 dealer tables, 55+ dealers from 10 different states, door prizes hourly; contact Norman Carnovale, (228) 435-8880; email: norm@coinshopbiloxi.com; Web: www.normcc.net/biloxi.html

July 2015

3—FAIRVIEW PARK, OHIO: Coin, Currency & Stamp Show Universal Coin; American Legion Post #42, 22001 Brookpark Rd.; 10 am-3 pm, no early birds hours; free admission; monthly coin show, 36-40 tables; contact John Cotleur, (440) 864-7473

5—MAITLAND, FLORIDA: Orlando Coin And Money Show; Maitland Civic Center Venue On The Lake, 641 S. Maitland Ave.; 9 am-5 pm; free admission; hourly door prizes, all children under 12 receive a free coin, 20-30 tables; contact Jason Lowery, (407) 730-3116; email: orlandocoinexchange@gmail.com; Web: www.maitlandcoinshow.com

10-12—GRAPEVINE, TEXAS: Texas Coin Show; Grapevine Convention Center, 1209 S. Main Street; Fri. 2-6, Sat. 9-6, Sun. 9-3; admission $3; free parking, police security, gold prizes; contact Ginger or David Pike, (214) 794-5499; email: Texascoinshows@aol.com

12—MARIETTA, GEORGIA: Greater Atlanta Coin Show; Hilton Atlanta/Marietta Hotel & Conference Center, 500 Powder Springs Street; 9 am-5 pm; free admission; wide variety of numismatics from ancient to modern, American and World, coins, currency and bullion; contact Bob Obrien, (770) 772-4359; email: coins@atlcoin.com; Web: www.atlcoin.com

12—BRUNSWICK, MAINE: Brunswick Summer Coin & Stamp Show; Knights Of Columbus Hall, 2 Columbus Drive; 9 am-2:30 pm; free admission; hourly door prizes, silent bid auction, 23 dealers, 40+ tables, coins, currency, medals and tokens, stamps, collector supplies, post cards and ephemera; contact Bob Caouette, (207) 721-7872; email: brunswickcoinclub@comcast.net or caouette@earthlink.net; Web: www.home.comcast.net/~brunswickcoinclub/site/

12—INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA: 71st Street Coin And Currency Show; Knights Of Columbus, 2100 E. 71st Street; Sun. 9 am-3:30 pm; free admission; monthly show, 40 to 60 tables of coins and currency, a diverse group of dealers buying and selling U.S., Canada, world, bullion, jewelry, and other collectibles; contact Mark Eberhardt, (317) 837-5682; email: fubacoin@aol.com; Web: www.fubacoins.com

17-19—BESSEMER, ALABAMA: Alabama Numismatic Society Annual Convention; Bessemer Civic Center, 1130 9th Ave. SW; Fri. 10 am-6 pm, Sat. 10 am-6 pm, Sun. 10 am-3 pm; free admission; 103 tables; contact Corbitt Chandler, (205) 616-9385; email: jcolyn@aol.com

August 2015

2—FAIRVIEW PARK, OHIO: Coin, Currency & Stamp Show; Universal Coin; American Legion Post # 42, 22001 Brookpark Rd.; Sun. 10 am-3 pm, no early birds; free admission; monthly coin show, 36 to 40 tables; contact John Cotleur, (440) 864-7473

2—MAITLAND, FLORIDA: Orlando Coin And Money Show; Maitland Civic Center Venue On The Lake, 641 S. Maitland Ave.; Sun. 9 am-5 pm; free admission; hourly door prizes, all children under 12 receive a free coin, 20-30 tables; contact Jason Lowery, (407) 730-3116; email: orlandocoinexchange@gmail.com; Web: www.maitlandcoinshow.com

News & Notes

NEW FROM THE MINT
Homestead Quarter Launch

[BEATRICE, NEBRASKA] A first-strike ceremony was held for the Homestead National Monument of America quarter. The coin is the 26th release in the United States Mint's America the Beautiful Quarters Program.



▶ **David Croft, Associate Director of Manufacturing, United States Mint, addresses the crowd gathered at the Homestead National Monument of America quarter launch ceremony in Beatrice, Nebraska.**



Children proudly display their new quarters after the Homestead National Monument of America quarter launch on Feb. 10, 2015, in Beatrice, Ne-



PARTNERSHIP
Publications to Be Available for All

[NEW YORK, NEW YORK] In an effort to make its older and out-of-print publications available to the public as Open Access, the American Numismatic Society (ANS) has partnered with HathiTrust (**www.hathitrust.org/about**).

As a result, scans of nearly 550 ANS titles—including the *American Journal of Numismatics*, *Numismatic Literature*, and *Numismatic Notes and Monographs*—and stand-alone monographs have become fully readable and downloadable to anyone who wants them under a Creative Commons attribution-non-commercial-share-alike license. This means that these ANS publications can be used for personal reading, research and academic publication as long as the ANS (**www.numismatics.org**) is cited as the source.

Titles currently in the public domain already have a home on HathiTrust. These volumes were OCR-scanned as part of the Google Books project.

UPDATED EDITION
New 2016 "Red Book" Is Out

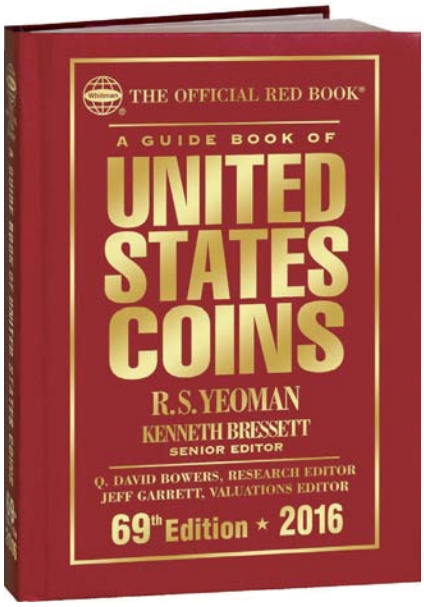
[ATLANTA, GEORGIA] The 69th edition of the *Guide Book of United States Coins* is now available from booksellers and hobby shops nationwide.

The "Red Book" prices 7,700 entries in up to nine grades each, with more than 32,900 retail valuations in total. The newest edition keeps up with the latest coins from the U.S. Mint, including 94 new coin issues and eight new sets. There is also information about all formats of the 1964-2014 50th Anniversary Kennedy half dollars (including the .9999 fine gold version).

Expansions are also seen in the addition of Very Fine pricing for Shield nickels, a new entry for the controversial 1859 Indian Head cent with experimental reverse, and a description of the special Uncirculated Mint sets of 1942-1946.

Collectors will also benefit from the Red Book's recent auction records, an updated appendix of the "Top 250 U.S. Coin Prices Realized at Auction," and a revised numismatic bibliography.

In addition to the regular editions of the Red Book, a special limited-edition hardcover with a unique design will celebrate the 125th anniversary of the American Numismatic Association. The special edition will be offered by the ANA as part of its 2015 Annual Appeal, launching in October.



BECKETT COINage TOTAL COLLECTOR

A comprehensive solution for all coin collectors...

7 DAYS FREE TRIAL FOR NEW USERS

3 MONTH	6 MONTH	12 MONTH
~~SRP: $45~~	~~SRP: $90~~	~~SRP: $180~~
Offer Price	Offer Price	Offer Price
$40	$75	$100



The one and only inventory, pricing and trading solution for coins! With COINage Total Collector, now you can...

- Value your collection in all graded and ungraded conditions
- Categorize your collection by haves and wants
- Easy-to-use interface allows for fast cataloging
- Access thoroughly researched pricing grid with timely updates

www.beckett.com/cns

NOTICE TO COIN BUYERS

In looking at advertisements in COINage Magazine, the reader should be aware that there is no precise or exacting science for grading coins. Opinions of two viewers of the identical coin can, and do, differ, even when they are those of experts, because perceptions as to the state of preservation are not always identical.

For grades that are circulated, there tend to be several well-defined and uniform criteria that are utilized, but the grades themselves may be different, because they represent an impression or indication as to the amount of wear on a coin.

Uncirculated coins have no visible signs of wear, though they may have blemishes, bag marks, rim nicks, tarnish, or may even be weakly struck (which often resembles wear). In uncirculated condition, there are many different grading opinions, some of which are described adjectively, others with numbers. Not all numbers have the identical meaning. This depends on the grading standard utilized.

The value of the item to the buyer should be determined by the price, not the grade. Your examination of and satisfaction with the coin should be the criterion, not the grade represented by the seller, or a determination made by another.

Your best protection is your own knowledge and the trust that has developed between you and the dealer over a series of mutually satisfactory transactions.

All advertisers in COINage Magazine agree to a seven-day unconditional money-back guarantee for all items with the exception of bullion and bullion-like coinage, whose dominant price element consists of the value of its precious metal.

If you are displeased with the purchase from an advertiser in COINage Magazine and do not receive proper satisfaction, please contact our advertising service department immediately.

Standards for grading by advertisers must specify which guideline or system is utilized. The notification may be within the context of the advertisement (if it varies from item to item), or by means of the following symbols:

A American Numismatic Assoc. Grading Guide; N NCI; NGC Numismatic Guaranty Corp. of America; P Photograde;
PCGS Professional Coin Grading Service; PCI; ANACS; ACG

Some of these names are registered trademarks, or are used under license. All uses in COINage Magazine shall be strictly in accordance with such authorized use.

Any other grading standard or system utilized must be specified. A combination of any of the above standards may also be used if specified. If there is no symbol, or other explanation, the reader must assume that the advertiser's grading standards are based upon his own personal experience.

Uncirculated coins in mint state (MS) may be described with numbers or adjectives. Unless the advertisement indicates otherwise, the following standards are used:

MS-67: "Superb Brilliant Uncirculated" or "Superb Gem Uncirculated";

MS-65: "Gem Brilliant Uncirculated" or "Gem Uncirculated";

MS-63: "Choice Brilliant Uncirculated" or "Choice Uncirculated";

MS-60: "Brilliant Uncirculated" or "Uncirculated."

COINage Magazine reserves the right, to which the advertisers consent, to monitor all merchandise offered in its pages and to make occasional test orders under assumed names to verify that coins are as advertised. Advertisers must agree to adhere to the minimum standards set above and understand and consent that violations may lead to suspension of advertising privileges.

Inadvertent typographical errors occur. Advertisements appearing in COINage Magazine should be considered "requests to inquire" rather than unconditional offers of sale. All prices are subject to change at any time without notice.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Air-Tite Holders 23
Air-Tites.com, Inc 22
Joel Anderson 60
Antiques & Coins 11
Anything Anywhere 46
The Banker 22
Jack H. Beymer 17
Thomas B. Cederlind 47
ChestnutCoins 22
Coast to Coast Coins C4
Coin Dealer Newsletter 20
Davisson's 46
E & T Kointainer 31
Empire Rare Coins 60
EstateWholesalers 14
G & F Coin Galleries 5
Glenn's Coin Shop 10
Gov.mint 52
John Paul Sarosi 16
Jim's Coins 22
Mike Kragel 15
Kierstead Rare coins 15
Long Island Numismatics 47
M & R Coins & Stamps 47, 60
Ken Madison 60
McQueeney Coins 6
Norwood Coin Co. 12-13
NGC. 7
Palisades 14,21
Pioneer Gem Corp. 20
Simmons Scientific 47
Skyline Coins 24-25
N.F. String & Son Inc. 14
Trove Software 23, 60
Universal Coin & Bullion, Ltd. C2, C3
Upstate Coin & Gold Center 21
Valley View Coins 41
ThomasWaggoner 21
Whitman Coin Exchange 20

GOLD & SILVER Investor's Guide



This special Gold & Silver issue is a broad collection of articles and analysis of today's market.

- A 2020 Vision for Gold and Silver
- U.S. Pattern Silver Dollars
- Southern Gold
- Early United States Gold Coinage
- and much more.

Send $7.87* (includes p&h) check or money order payable to *COINage* along with your name and mailing address to:

GOLD & SILVER: Investor's Guide
c/o Beckett Media, LLC, 4635 McEwen Rd, Dallas, TX 75244

*TX residents add 8.25% tax; Canadian/Foreign orders, please add $5.00.

NOW'S THE TIME

FOR POPULAR 1oz INVESTMENT SILVER



Red-Tailed Hawk



Maple Leaf

Each Only

$2.60

Over Spot Price*

Limit 2 of each per household



Philharmonic



Britannia

✓ 2015 NEW RELEASES

✓ IRA APPROVED



Shark



African Lion



2015 $5 Gold American Eagles

1/10 oz Gold

$17.50 each Over Spot Price*

Limit 5 per household

Spot Price x 0.1 + $17.50 = Cost per coin

Example: ($1170 × 0.1) + $17.50 = $134.50

Ask About Great Quantity Pricing

2015 $1 Silver American Eagles

1oz Silver

$3.50 each Over Spot Price*

Limit 5 per household

Spot Price + $3.50 = Cost per coin

Example: $15.80 + $3.50 = $19.30



3 EASY STEPS >>> CALL TO LEARN MORE ABOUT TRANSFERRING OR ROLLING OVER YOUR IRA OR 401K TO A GOLD IRA - 800.UCB.GOLD

Universal Coin.com® Est. 1994

Beaumont, TX

Shop online: universalcoin.com

- ✓ Award-Winning Videos & Resources
- ✓ Shopping & Special Offers
- ✓ Buying, Selling & Security tips & more

Plus Priority Shipping & Insurance • Prices subject to change • Availability not guaranteed • No dealers please

1.800.822.GOLD (4653)

Check or Money Order

Vault Verification: UCOAGCS0515

Offer Expires: 05/21/15

A+ Rating | BBB ACCREDITED BUSINESS Since 1995 | ICTA | PCGS Authorized Dealer | NGC Authorized Dealer | 2015 | FIVE STAR

Follow Mike Fuljenz

*Spot Price- the daily quoted market price of precious metals in bullion form. Spot price determined solely by Universal Coin & Bullion® at time of transaction. **Please read important customer disclosures on our website or that accompany products purchased, including arbitration agreement. Images are not to scale.**

Quality Morgan Dollars
Recently Added to Inventory!

Log on to www.coastcoin.com to see full descriptions and photos of these coins plus our complete inventory of U.S. coins & currency!

1878-CC. PCGS. MS-65. . . . . #123244 $2095.00
1878-8TF. NGC. MS-65. . . . . #130276 $1550.00
1878-8TF. PCGS. MS-64. DMPL. VAM-23. "Crazy Lips". . . . . #201186 $4500.00



1878-8TF. PCGS. MS-66. A beautiful Premium Gem with creamy white luster & nice smooth surfaces that display no noteworthy marks. The strike is very precise & there is just the barest touch of gold at the rim. Very impressive quality! #210281 $7195.00

1879. NGC. MS-65. . . . . #133775 $715.00
1880. PCGS. MS-66. . . . . #207690 $2695.00
1880-S. NGC. MS-65. DMPL. . . . . #137901 $899.00
1881. PCGS. MS-66. . . . . #207366 $2495.00
1881-CC. NGC. MS-67. . . . . #204859 $4495.00
1882-CC. PCGS. MS-65+. DMPL. CAC. . . . . #206237 $2795.00
1882-CC. PCGS. MS-67. . . . . #207602 $7950.00
1883. PCGS. MS-67. . . . . #138348 $2750.00
1883-CC. NGC. MS-67. . . . . #207489 $3950.00
1883-CC. PCGS. MS-65. DMPL. . . . #123209 $1395.00
1883-CC. PCGS. MS-66. DMPL. . . . #134714 $2650.00
1884-CC. PCGS. MS-65. DMPL. . . . #133819 $1325.00
1885. PCGS. MS-66. DMPL. CAC. . . #210110 $3825.00
1885-CC. NGC. MS-66. . . . . #132468 $2050.00
1885-O. PCGS. MS-65. DMPL. . . . #210196 $1150.00
1885-S. PCGS. MS-65. . . . . #129440 $1995.00



1886. PCGS. MS-66. DMPL. Fantastic deep mirrored fields that contrast with frosted devices. With a needle-sharp strike and an absence of significant marks; this stunning coin looks like a proof at first glance! Only a single coin has graded higher at PCGS. That coin, a 66+, brought $18,800.00 at auction last year! . . . . . #205662 $5600.00

1886. PCGS. MS-67+. CAC. . . . . #210371 $3250.00
1886. PCGS. PR-64. . . . . #128871 $3995.00
1886-S. NGC. MS-65. . . . . #207107 $2925.00
1886-S. PCGS. MS-63. DMPL. . . . . #209023 $2650.00
1888. PCGS. MS-65. DMPL. . . . . #208410 $2250.00
1888-S. PCGS. MS-65. . . . . #135793 $2795.00
1889. PCGS. MS-65. DMPL. . . . . #216569 $3500.00
1889-S. PCGS. MS-63. DMPL. . . . . #208683 $2095.00
1889-S. PCGS. MS-65. . . . . #204546 $1895.00
1890. PCGS. MS-64. DMPL. . . . . #206679 $2225.00



1890-CC. PCGS. MS-65. Beautiful cream-white surfaces with a very sharp strike and vibrant mint luster. The surfaces are particularly clean with no significant marks and outstanding eye appeal. . . . . #129478 $4995.00

1890-O. PCGS. MS-65. CAC. . . . . #128254 $2595.00
1890-O. PCGS. MS-65. . . . . #207140 $2350.00
1891-CC. PCGS. MS-64. . . . . #204866 $1450.00



1891-O. NGC. MS-65. A scarce date in Gem condition with only 2 grading higher at NGC. This example has a beautiful silver patina with satiny mint luster and a trace of gold at the rim. Much better struck than this date usually comes with precise breast feather detail and just a touch of softness in the hair above the ear. The overall eye appeal is exceptional and almost never equaled on this elusive date!. . #207115 $5175.00

1891-S. PCGS. MS-65. PL. . . . . #209673 $2350.00
1892. PCGS. MS-65. . . . . #135807 $4195.00
1896. PCGS. MS-66+. CAC. . . . . #208172 $995.00
1896-S. PCGS. MS-64. . . . . #204683 $5995.00
1897. NGC. MS-65. DMPL. . . . . #203227 $2495.00
1898. PCGS. MS-66. PL. . . . . #210195 $1885.00
1899. NGC. MS-66+. CAC. . . . . #216468 $2695.00
1899-S. PCGS. MS-64. DMPL. . . . . #210191 $3450.00
1899-S. PCGS. MS-66. . . . . #209692 $4695.00
1900-S. PCGS. MS-65. CAC. . . . . #209598 $2195.00
1902-S. PCGS. MS-65. . . . . #127640 $2925.00
1903. PCGS. MS-65. PL. CAC. . . . . #215626 $1995.00



1904-S. PCGS. MS-64. Beautiful blast white luster and a very sharp strike. The surfaces are satiny smooth with only very minor marks. This scarce dollar must have garnered some consideration at PCGS for a 65 grade! . . . . . #126844 $6250.00



1904-S. PCGS. MS-65. A beautiful Gem example of this rare date with vibrant white luster and an excellent strike. . . . . #206513 $11650.00



2015 American Silver Eagles

In Stock for Immediate Delivery

'Raw' Gem BU. . #215384 **$21.20**
NGC. MS-70 First Release . . . #215769 **$64.95**
NGC. MS-69 First Release . . . #215770 **$29.95**
PCGS. MS-70 First Strike. . . . . #215771 **$68.95**
PCGS. MS-69 First Strike. . . . . #215773 **$29.95**



New 2015 Homestead National Monument

Five Ounce Silver 'Quarter'

– Choice Brilliant Uncirculated –

The first 'America the Beautiful" five ounce silver quarter has just arrived. Pick yours up at a bullion-related price!

Only $109.85 Each #217096

Item Code # is located next to price.* **Prices in **Red fluctuate with price of gold or silver.*

COMPANY POLICY

- Add $5.00 postage & handling to all orders under $500. **Free shipping on orders of $500 or more.**
- All items unconditionally guaranteed genuine.
- All items graded by Photograde & our interpretation of industry standards.
- Full 14 day return privilege from day you receive your items except for bullion orders which may not be returned for a refund.
- Maryland Residents add 6% sales tax on orders under $1000.
- All prices subject to change.

Visa, MasterCard, Discover, American Express, checks and money orders accepted

COAST to COAST COINS and Currency
A Division of Rare Coin Services, Inc.
9365 Gerwig Lane, Dept CA • Columbia, MD 21046
Toll Free 1-800-638-8869 • Local 410-309-1622 • Fax 410-309-1626
Office Hours Monday thru Friday 9 am - 5 pm • Sat. 10 am - 4 pm EST

Order Toll Free 1-800-638-8869 • www.coastcoin.com